

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 1871.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## VALUABLE WORKS

Additions to Collection at Bishop  
Museum.

### SCULPTOR HUTCHINSON'S WORK

Hawaiian Figures in Life-  
like Attitudes.

Models for the New Annex—Per-  
petuating Some Old Na-  
tive Customs.

The B. P. Bishop Museum trustees have been fortunate in securing Mr. Allen Hutchinson's services, before his departure, in molding for the proposed Hawaiian Annex, the capitals for the three series of iron columns that will support the galleries and give an artistic completeness to the rotunda that is planned for the center. On the lower pillars are reproductions of the bread-fruit and leaves. The beautiful pinnatifid leaves are so treated as to give great effectiveness to the graceful divisions of the edges of the four-sided capitals, while the peculiar shape of the fruit stands out in distinct outline in the central portion of each side. A similar effect, on a smaller scale, characterizes the treatment of the kukui nut, whose smaller leaves render possible more variety of grouping. For the upper pillars, the taro leaf makes a simple capital, yet the crumpling of the edges and the veining of the arrow-headed leaves are so artistically manipulated as to make this series, simple as it is, the design, perhaps the most satisfactory of all, from an artistic point of view.

Mr. Hutchinson has, also, made for the proposed model of a Hawaiian temple (heiau) a series of idols on a small scale, copied from those on exhibition in the Museum. The most difficult of all to reproduce was the large one recently received from the collection of the American Board in Boston. The poison-god, Kalaipahoa, that excites so much terror in many of the Hawaiian visitors, is made to do service as the keystone of the 18 arches around the rotunda. The series of casts, from life, of Hawaiians, busy at the various industries of by-gone days, has just been completed by a cast of the poi, which two typical Hawaiians, a boy and a stalwart man, are busy preparing for the calabash. A Hawaiian woman, beating kapa with the le kuku uplifted, is a startlingly life-like. A young Hawaiian girl standing by her side, holding a hewa (a calabash with water), makes a striking contrast between the lithe and supple form of youthful gracefulness and the mature and sturdy rigidity of the mature and skillful worker, who is as old as she looks. The finest specimen of a muscular figure is the oloa scraper, and Mr. Hutchinson achieved a success, of which he may well be proud, in securing so life-like a reproduction of such a difficult pose. The man is represented as sitting on his toes and reaching forward to scrape the fibre on the narrow strip of wood in front of him. Yet, undoubtedly, most people will be most impressed by the cast of an old kahuna (medicine-man) numbing the pule anana, which is to secure the death of his victim. The hair is the genuine article in these figures. The coloring of the skin is true to life, and so are the peculiar dark or light spots that appear on these figures.

These artistic and genuine reproductions of old Hawaiian occupations are safely boxed and stored, awaiting the completion of the Annex. Then each in a glass case, with suitable accessories, piles of taro, strips of oloa, bundles of wauki, will preserve for all time these mementos of a life that even now has almost entirely lapsed into oblivion.

It is understood that Mr. Hutchinson has in contemplation similar work for other nationalities of the Pacific—Filipinos, Samoans, Solomon Islanders, and others—that may find a place in the Bishop Museum or other similar institutions that will be fortunate enough to secure Mr. Hutchinson's help in making, from life, groups or single figures, of peoples that are fast vanishing away with all their curious and interesting modes of living and forms of industry.

BELLIGERENCY RECOGNIZED.  
Senate Adopts Cuban Resolution After Lively Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing a state of war in Cuba, and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States, passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14 at a late hour this afternoon. The announcement of the vote was received with tumultu-

ous applause, which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demonstration."

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each and all rights of belligerency in the ports and the territory of the United States."

Cuban affairs furnished the House with a day of bitter partisan debate. The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens was adopted without a dissenting voice, but the Democrats endeavored to force consideration also of the Morgan resolution for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. They accused the Republicans of endeavoring to evade the issue, but the dominant party, through its spokesman, Mr. Hitt, made the important statement that the Republicans desired not to embarrass negotiations which were being projected by President McKinley to secure the independence of Cuba.

There may be much pressure brought to bear by the Republicans, who think early action on the Cuban question advisable, to have the resolution adopted by the House, but so long as the leaders consider that it may embarrass President McKinley's plans it is likely to lay on the table.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.  
The Supreme Court Decides the President Has Sole Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the Supreme Court today Justice Peckham handed down an opinion in the case of L. E. Parsons, late District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, appealed from a decision of the Court of Claims. The decision was adverse to Parsons' claim that he was entitled, under section 769, Revised Statutes, to hold office for four years, notwithstanding the President's order of removal. Justice Peckham said while the appointment was for four years, it might be terminated earlier at the discretion of the President. The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed.

The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest because of its possible effect upon the removal of officeholders incident to the change of administration. Parsons was removed from the office of United States District Attorney in Alabama in 1893, having been appointed in 1890. He wrote a letter to the President, refusing to surrender the place on the ground that, as he had been appointed for a term of four years, the President had no right to remove him before the expiration of that time. He has fought the case through the various Federal Courts of this theory, losing in the lower courts as he did today in the Supreme Court. Parsons has, however, not been in possession of the office during the contest. On the day he was removed Emmett O'Neill was appointed to succeed him and to him Parsons surrendered the office after an order was issued by him by the Circuit Court to do so. He presented the case on another basis from that time.

WILL NOT BE RETRENCHED.  
Baptist Missionary to China Attacks Rockefeller.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—In the meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union today, the 83d anniversary, the report of the Executive Committee was presented, recommending that appropriations be reduced \$50,000 under those of last year.

The Rev. W. H. Cossam, missionary from China, said he was opposed to retrenchment, and continued: "You sent me to China to work and you can't retrench me. You can't retard my work by retrenchment. First consecrate yourself to God; make your gift clean and we will accept. Otherwise we should not touch it. I don't say this about John D. Rockefeller in particular or alone, but to all who make such offers."

This statement caused a sensation. A number of delegates remonstrated, but they finally dismissed the matter, saying: "When our brother has been in this country and becomes better acquainted he will modify his views."

No action was taken upon the report.

More Cattle Come In.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—The prospective duty on Mexican cattle, as proposed in the pending Tariff Bill, has resulted in an unprecedented run of Mexican cattle into the United States.

The representatives of the Kansas City office of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the imports of Mexican cattle for the month of April were 72,644, the greatest in the history of the country's cattle trade with Mexico. The imports for March generally exceeded the exports for any previous month, but the March figures were exceeded in April by over 27,000 head.

The importation of 72,644 head in April is compared with 14,965 in April a year ago. About two-thirds of the cattle imported were entered at Nogales and El Paso.

Excitement in Retrenching.

LONDON, May 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna says: "The obstruction which has characterized the proceedings in the Reichstag during the last few weeks culminated today in an unprecedented scene. The President became so much excited in anticipation of trouble that he faint-

ed before the session opened and the opposition had recourse to every parliamentary device for obstructing business, and finally, when these were exhausted, they overturned the desks, smashed inkstands, flung books in the face of the speakers, indulged in coarse invectives and finally came to blows in a general riot."

For and Against Treaty.  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Perkins today presented the following resolutions and petitions: Resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, urging speedy action on the tariff bill, in favor of Hawaiian reciprocity and annexation and in favor of the appointment of a non-partisan monetary commission. Petitions of the citizens of Alameda and Oakland in favor of the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty; from citizens of California, favoring the establishment of free rural delivery of mail, and from 300 citizens of California favoring a duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet on lumber.

Food for India.  
Word has been received from Washington, says the Chronicle, that the American steamer City of Everett, now in this port, has been chartered to take grain from San Francisco to India for the relief of the famine-stricken Hindus. The arrangements have been made in New York, but it is understood here that the charter price is \$40,000. Captain Merry of the Chamber of Commerce, says that only one vessel will probably be sent from here, though negotiations for others have been made in the East.

The Supreme Court Adjourns.  
WASHINGTON, May 24.—After rendering final decisions in 36 cases and giving attention to other business incident to the last sitting of the term, the United States Supreme Court adjourned today until next October. When the court adjourned the docket was apparently 380 cases on the docket undisposed of, but there were actually 359 cases, 21 having already been argued and submitted. This is a smaller number than the record of the court has shown for 30 years.

New-Four Mile Turf Record.  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—William Boits & Son's chestnut filly Lucrezia Borgia, by Imp. Brutus, from Ledette, by Nathan Coombs, created a new record for the four miles at Oakland track yesterday. At the end of the three miles she was 1 1/2 seconds within the best previous record at that distance, made by Drake Carter. She covered the four miles in 7:11, or 4 1/2 seconds less than Ten Broeck's performance (7:15 1/2), which has stood for 21 years.

Only Russian Vessels Eligible.  
LONDON, May 23.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says: "An important and far-reaching new law forbids the carrying of trade by sea in foreign vessels and under any but the Russian flag between all Russian ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea, and the Pacific Coast. The law will not go into operation until 1900."

Trouble in Portuguese East Africa.  
LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch from Cape Town says the natives of Portuguese East Africa are defeating the Portuguese troops in various directions, and that the Governor of Delagoa has urgently requested the Government at Lisbon to send him reinforcements.

Foster Reaches London.  
LONDON, May 26.—John W. Foster, who comes to England as the representative of the United States to see what arrangements can be made to preserve the seals in Alaska waters, arrived at Southampton today.

No Co-Education.  
LONDON, May 21.—The equal rights cause received a temporary setback today at Cambridge, where the Senate of the university refused to admit the rights of women to the bachelor of arts degree by a vote of 1,713 to 652.

Mohican Arrives.  
The American bark Mohican, Saunders master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 17 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,200 tons of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co., as well as 18 thoroughbred horses for Gus Schumann, 12 mules for William Norton, and a fine Jersey cow for J. B. Atherton. Light winds and fine weather were experienced by the Mohican throughout the voyage.

The horses, mules, and cow came down in excellent condition, without even a scratch on a single one, showing the painstaking care of Captain Saunders and his men. Mate Murry brought down with him a fine pencil sketch of the bark Mohican, which he made during his spare moments. The picture is well done.

J. T. January, who will be employed by the Hawaiian Star, and J. A. MacDonald, the horseman, were passengers. The Mohican is at Brewer's wharf, and has already begun to discharge her cargo. One of the mares that came down on the Mohican is a half-sister to Flying Jib.

The unemployed in this State will be gratified to learn that the planters of Hawaii have concluded to employ white labor, in place of their present Asiatic labor. This conclusion is the result of the work of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald on behalf of American labor.—San Jose Mercury.

## HORSES AND BIKES

Program of Races on June 11th  
and 12th.

### POINTERS VERY SCARCE INDEED

Arrangements for Events  
Entirely Satisfactory.

Horses From Coast and Other Uncertain Quantities—Good Riders in Bicycle Contests.

There are no pointers or at least no one is willing to give any but when it is a matter of guesses, then the town is full of them. The new horses from the Coast and the peculiar peculiarities that have assailed some of the old favorites have caused a small panic and no one seems willing to dig for more than "just a few." One thing is certain, the races of this year will be the best ever arranged by the Jockey Club. The two days' racing affords a chance for every one to see some of the contests for supremacy on the turf. It is understood that a spirit of good clean sport will prevail, and that none of the mean, under-handed dealing will constitute even a small part of the two days' proceedings.

Every one expects to be out at the races and every one expects to have a good time. The Jockey Club is taking all steps necessary toward assuring the public of comfort at the track. The spirit of the day is one of pleasure to which every one will resign himself. In order that the public may be advised beforehand of the bicyclists and horses in the ring for the various races the following accurate list is published, with no side comments as to the probable winners:

FIRST—BICYCLE RACE.  
Half-mile dash. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$20.  
Entries—Sam Johnson, T. V. King, J. Sylva, J. F. Murray, D. G. Sylvester.

SECOND—BICYCLE RACE.  
One-mile handicap. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$30.  
Entries—W. Lyle, J. F. Murray, Sam Johnson, T. V. King, J. Sylva, R. E. Bond, D. G. Sylvester.

THIRD—HONOLULU PURSE, \$150.  
Running race; half-mile dash. Free for all.  
Entries—Amaranth (Kealia Stables), Antidote (George Rodiek), Lord Brock (W. H. Cornwell), Vernon (Gus Schumann).

FOURTH—MERCHANTS' PURSE.  
Trotting and pacing to harness; best 2 in 3; 2:35 class. Purse, \$150.  
Entries—J. Goldsmith (J. H. Gibson), Watermelon Joe (Dr. Shaw), Di-rectress (Wm. Norton).

FIFTH—IRWIN CUP, RUNNING.  
One-mile dash; for Hawaiian bred horses; to be won twice by members of the Jockey Club. \$150 added.  
Entries—Magnet (Shenandoah Stables), Antidote (George Rodiek), Duke of Norfolk (Kealia Stables).

SIXTH—MULE RACE.  
One-mile dash. Purse, \$50.  
Entries—Spinning Dale (C. Bellina), Jennie (F. Harvey), Aina Nui (Jim Kahae), Chimmie Fadden (W. H. Cornwell).

SEVENTH—KAPIOLANI PARK PURSE.  
Trotting and pacing to harness; best 2 in 3; 2:30 class. Purse, \$150.  
Entries—Johnny Goldsmith (J. H. Gibson), Gladys (Wm. Cunningham), Ralph (Wm. Norton), Watermelon Joe (Dr. Shaw).

Between two of the heats of the Kapiolani Park purse trotting and pacing to harness race, there will be a match running race between X-Ray of the Shenandoah Stables, and J. D. Holt's Annexation.

EIGHTH—OCEANIC S. S. CO.'S CUP, \$150 ADDED.  
Entries—Amethyst (Kealia Stables), Billy C. (W. H. Cornwell), Antidote (Geo. Rodiek), Confederate (Shenandoah Stables).

NINTH—PRESIDENT WIDEMANN'S CUP.  
One and a quarter miles; free-for-all; \$150 added; to be won twice.  
Entries—Sympathetic's Last (Gus Schumann), Vernon (Gus Schumann), Lord Brock (W. H. Cornwell).

JUNE 12TH.  
FIRST—BICYCLE RACE.  
Half-mile dash. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$20.

Entries—Sam Johnson, T. V. King, J. F. Murray, J. Sylva.

### SECOND—BICYCLE RACE.

One-mile handicap. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$30.  
Entries—D. G. Sylvester, Sam Johnson, J. Sylva, T. V. King, J. F. Murray.

THIRD—HAWAIIAN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE.  
Five-eighths-of-a-mile dash; for Hawaiian bred. Purse, \$150.  
Entries—Amethyst (Kealia Stables), Antidote (Geo. Rodiek), Confederate (Shenandoah Stables), Billy C. (W. H. Cornwell).

FOURTH—ENTERPRISE BREWING COMPANY'S PURSE.  
Pacing and trotting; free-for-all; best 3 in 5. Purse, \$150, with \$50 added.

Entries—Ralph (Wm. Norton), Billy Button (J. F. Hamburg), Gladys (Wm. Cunningham).

FIFTH—ROSITA CHALLENGE CUP, \$200 ADDED.  
Running race; one-mile dash.

Entries—Amaranth (Kealia Stables), Sympathetic's Last (Gus Schumann), Magnet (Shenandoah Stables), Lord Brock (W. H. Cornwell).

SIXTH—MAIDEN RACE.  
Half-mile dash. For horses that have not previously started. Purse, \$100.

Entries—Mikado (Shenandoah Stables), Mikimiki (W. H. Cornwell).  
All races are to be run or trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association and Blood Horse Association.

All horses are expected to start, unless withdrawn by 9 o'clock a. m. today.

### Bicycle Riders.

There are only seven wheelmen of the city entered for the races on the 11th and 12th. It is to be regretted, of course, that such a state of affairs exists, but it is a consoling fact that the seven riders who have had the sporting spirit alive enough in them to train for the races, constitute the best riders in the city. Following is the list of wheelmen with the wheels they will ride: John Sylva, Remington; Sam Johnson, Cleveland; D. G. Sylvester, Sterling; Tom King, Remington; W. Lyle, Cleveland; R. Bond, Cleveland, and C. Murray, Remington.

F. Damon and George Martin have not put their names on the entry book, this being due, it is said, to the fact that they consider the Kapiolani Park race track very dangerous to the safety of their necks. The seven riders mentioned above are willing to take the risk.

### Clay Pigeon Shoot.

It might be well for those interested to keep in mind the fact that the clay-pigeon shoot will continue at Kewalo tomorrow. It is hoped that there will be a larger turnout than on the first occasion. The dove season opens on July 1st, and it might be just as well if a little practice at clay-pigeon shooting were indulged in previous to that time.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves as to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

### A SEA BOTTOM EXPLORER.

Work was begun recently at the Columbian Ship Yards, Baltimore, on the construction of the Lake submarine wrecking vessel, that is to sink into the ocean depths, explore wrecks and coral beds, and, in fact, be the wonder of the age in marine engineering. The boat, which has already been described in these columns, will be cigar-shaped, 36 feet long, 9 feet in diameter, with a displacement of 54 tons. The steel hull will be braced to stand the pressure at a depth of 300 feet. She will be propelled by steam on the surface, and by electricity while submerged. The craft will be divided into four compartments—engine and living room, air lock chamber, divers' room and look-out compartment. The pilot house and smokestack will be in the center of the vessel's back. When running on the surface the boat will be guided and propelled as ordinary steam vessels. The vessel will be submerged by filling tanks in her hull, lowering heavy weights to the bottom of the sea, and then winding in the cables attached to the weights, when the vessel will descend. The fires will be extinguished when the vessel goes down, and electricity will then supply the motive power. The peculiar craft is to carry a crew of six men, and will be capable of staying on the bottom 40 hours without renewing air.

The openings where the divers will go out will be on the bottom, and the water will be kept out of the apartment from which they leave the boat by air pressure. Powerful electric lights will illuminate the ocean bed for 200 feet around the boat. There will be a propeller in the rear, and when it strikes bottom it will run on three wheels, two of which will be furnished with claws to act as additional propellers. Simon Lake, the inventor, is a young marine engineer of Baltimore. W. T. Malster, president of the Columbian Works, is interested in the scheme.

The great universities of Oxford and Cambridge are getting too poor to pay salaries and expense these days, owing to the loss of revenues growing out of the depreciation of land in Great Britain, and it is confidently predicted that they will soon have to ask the British government for annual appropriations.



## KILOHANA LEAGUE

D. Howard Hitchcock Gives a  
Talk About Art.

HARMONY MUST BE PRESERVED

Nature May Not Always  
Be Taken as She is.

True Art is the Beautiful Expression  
of Thought, Sound,  
Form of Color.

On Thursday evening D. Howard Hitchcock delivered the following lecture on Art before the members of the Kilohana Art League:

In reading a quaint old book some time ago I found an introductory paragraph that seems so apt I take pleasure in giving it here. The introduction began somewhat thus:

"There are those who have formed their associations on their own theories or hypotheses, and not on that which exists and can be observed or fairly inferred from actual observation. Hence, they reprove but they do not reform; they lecture, but they do not instruct; I profess not to teach; I can only point out to others the way in which I flatter myself that I obtained instruction, and some of that moral self-confidence that poises a man erect in his position let the wind of the world blow as it lists."

Not then in the guise of a lecturer do I come before you, but to give, if possible, a point or two that may be instructive to those who may be engaged in art work, and perhaps interesting to all.

If in the course of my ramblings I become too abstract, deal too much with the abstract, it is to be hoped you will bear patiently with me, for this is a new role in which I appear before you this evening.

You came here to listen to what I have to say about Art. At once we are dealing with a subject that is almost as elusive as a will-o-the-wisp—a something that simply is—and that all our petty strivings to elucidate changes, not, nor alters—talk as we will, write as we wish—aye, point as we may—perchance, we may even touch her—Art will endure all this and be effected not—for she is above it all—a mistress at whose feet her votaries too often pour out ill-savored offerings.

If I trespass too deeply tonight my plea is my desire to give of the little I may have acquired.

True art culture takes one away from the common places of mere circumstance, placing him on a higher plane from which the enjoyment of the senses is lost in aesthetic pleasure—be it from the sense of sound or of beauty in color, form or line. More practical in expression what I would say is:

In pictorial art the cultivation of the sense of the beautiful leads one beyond the interest in a painting or decoration simply because of its being the representation of an object or spot with which one is familiar.

The beauty of expression, perhaps merely of color, the sense of power or sweetness, or peace, or whatever sentiment he has expressed in his work and the perfection of the skill shown in losing sight of the means to the end is the true artist's joy—the essence of what he would give to his handiwork.

"The desire to see, for the sake of seeing, is, with the mess, above the one to be gratified hence the delight in detail."

The joy of the Philistine and the death of Art. But the artist asks not always of what is the painting a representation. His one thought being—is it a perfect picture. For illustration: Suppose I paint a study of orange and grey—taking as the basis of my color scheme a snow-scene at sunset—and find that an accent is needed near the center of the canvas. I introduce as that accent a figure in black with a red shawl. To me it has its value as a necessary point in my color scheme, and I ask no further why it is there, although, probably the interest to the average observer would be centered on that figure, particularly should I name the picture, "The lost wife" or "Trotty Dimple on her wanderings," either of which appellation would be entirely erroneous. My one idea having been the presentation of color as suggested by snow at sundown.

Art is not always Nature, no more is Nature always Art, and here I shall quote from Whistler, because he has expressed in clearer terms that which I would tell. He says:

"Nature contains the elements in color and form, of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose and group with science these elements that the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes and forms his chords until he brings out from chaos glorious harmony."

"To say to the painter that Nature is to be taken as she is, is to say to the player that he may sit on the piano."

"That Nature is always right is an assertion artistically as untrue as it is one whose truth is universally taken for granted."

"Nature is rarely ever right to such an extent even that it almost might be said that Nature is usually wrong; that is to say—the conditions of things that shall bring about the perfection of harmony worthy a picture is rare and not common at all."

"Seldom does Nature succeed in producing a perfect picture."

the face of Art, because of that which causes the unwashed to walk where angels dare not tread.

The artist is Nature's servant, but not her slave. His is the power to take from Nature that which most appeals to his artistic sense and in his own mastery to arrange, place and harmonize into a perfect whole the elements she gives so bountifully.

In the restricted lines of the draughtsman or colorist, limited to the surface to be decorated, true Art is to fill that surface, be it with masses of glowing color, hues of sweetest harmony or lines of purest simplicity.

It is one of the facts of an artist's development that he passes this a period of painfully accurate following, in slavish imitation, of the scene or object before him, putting in every house or tree that comes within the range of his picture and counting each individual window or branch that none be lost, never asking himself if the balance and unity of the whole demand such a thing.

This is shown in some of Corot's earlier work, which is as hard and dry as a bone, and about as uninteresting. Later he was found to avoid subjects that called for these painful window countings, or at least go to modify them, that should the picture be of a homely cottage nestling among the herbage, one took no thought of how many windows might or might not be shown in the picture, they became a minor part of a perfect whole.

The student—and we all are students to the end—is too apt in attempting to picture some object or thought that tickles his fancy, to stick too literally to the facts before him, making a photographic illustration of his subject, putting in an inharmonious line because he fancies he sees it before him, introducing or emphasizing a part that conflicts with the whole simply because it happens to be there, losing sight of the fact that his is the power to select and choose, and that his one object in life is to create a masterpiece of harmony out of whatever material comes before him.

I have been asked to give some practical points that might be helpful to those interested in Art—he it as workers or connoisseurs.

In reproducing on canvas whatever subject the artist may choose, it is his province to tell his story with those touches that best express his idea, selecting and choosing and arranging, not always as Nature arranges, but with the mastery of his knowledge and the Art that is in him.

The all important points of beauty of line, balance of masses and harmony of color must not be sacrificed to the too literal telling of a story or depiction of a subject in all its photographic literality. The story he told or the subject shown and these points still be retained. Art will have been married to utility and both the Aesthete and Publican touched.

Take a rose, paint that rose—truly give its beauty of color, not forgetting its particular form nor the charming character its petals have of nestling one within the other, its lines flowing, following, opposing each other in perfect harmony. But do not unbalance the whole by attempting to introduce the 19th petal when you find you have shown but 18. You are not a florist giving an automatically correct representation of that particular rose, asking the exact number of petals it might possess. Not the artist in you is striving to express the feeling given by that rose—of perfect beauty of form and sense of color harmony—and that is the art of it.

But rather than paint the simple rose—be it ever so beautiful in its pure singleness—take a huge bunch of the glorious flowers, thrown carelessly into a mass, then what a chance for the artist!—the flow of line, the juxtaposition of one glowing tint to another, the perfect harmony that Nature, for once, arranges—attempt all this and find for how little that petty 19th petal counts or how even a single rose is but a minor part.

Yet how often we find the uninitiated seeking for that 19th petal never rising to the plane of the glorious whole.

"The artist looks at Nature's flower, not with the enlarging lens that he may gather facts for the botanist, but with the light of one who sees in her the selection of brilliant tones and delicate tints suggestions of future harmonies."

"He does not confine himself to purpose less copying, without thought, each blade of grass, but, in the long curve of the narrow leaf, corrected by the straight stem he learns how grace is wedded to dignity, how strength enhances sweetness, that elegance shall be the result."

In all that is dainty and sweet he finds hints for his own combinations, and this is Nature, always his resource and always at his service and to him is naught refused.

This principle governs in all branches of pictorial Art. Portraiture, still life, landscape.

Often one makes a literal study of an object or place, a color photograph, for reference, or study in lines other than that of beauty. But in arranging a picture from the same much is modified—giving perhaps a truer impression of the subject than the literal study.

And that is my definition of true Impressionism, and is where the true individuality of the artist asserts itself. I recollect some small canvases of Corot's in which the trees were expressed by a mass of silvery grey with only a few twigs and leaves in detail and yet which so faithfully represented the trees that felt their absolute truth to Nature.

They were trees in whose branches one felt there might be songsters caroling in the silvery dawn-light that permeated the whole canvas.

That was true Impressionism under analysis. What was it but a few careless brush strokes with a stronger touch—an accent here or there—but such strokes and such touches!

Again in a small water-color by Turner in the National Gallery in London I recall the sense given of bigness, of immense power expressed in a huge swell on the sea.

One felt the tremendous power of that oncoming surge and the boundless depth of water beneath it—all on a bit of paper scarcely larger than your hand.

The Art was in the perfect balance of mass, which was so considered it dominated the picture, throwing into utter insignificance the little boat tossing

helplessly in the hollow, a minor detail, suggestive but entirely secondary. Then again simplicity is what should be looked for.

In art it is the beautifully simple that appeals to the highest in aesthetic nature. Puvis de Chaveaux is one of the leading masters in this school.

Some of his huge decorations are based on such lines of ultra-simplicity that at first glance they seem to be the casual grotesque. But when one arrives at the dominating idea and finds the true inwardness of his later work he has to admire the knowledge and greatness of the artist.

In many Japanese works of art one finds a simplicity and feeling for line balance and knowledge of color harmony that it might be well to study and for the student to consider.

On a roll of paper, or perhaps the narrow panel of a screen, one finds an idea expressed, a subject shown with such an apparent paucity of color and scantiness of line that, until he tries to add one stroke or intensify a single color-tint, he is apt to feel the decoration might be bettered.

But once attempt a change and the tyro finds he has unbalanced a perfect composition and created that over which the gods would weep.

On the other hand one finds among some of the masterly paintings of the Dutch School a wonderful attention to detail, yet so considered they did not conflict with the main idea of the picture.

They were minor parts of a whole, lending themselves to the building up of a picture, but never forcing themselves beyond their secondary position.

Let us now recapitulate: First—In considering a picture we look for drawing, line-balance and placement of masses.

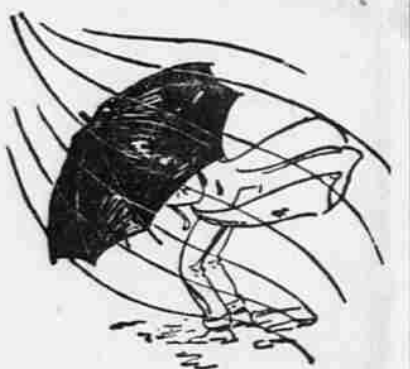
Second—Color-values, harmony of tones, purity of tints.

Third—Simplicity. In that there be no line in the picture not essential to the perfect balance of the whole—no tint unduly presented and not a detail more than the subject may demand.

These are points that deal more directly with the technical side of a picture and the others are more or less dependent on them—such as the sentiment, the thought, or idea, or feeling the artist would convey.

It should always be kept in mind that there are no hard or fixed rules that govern Art. It is but the expression of that within a man. One puts in one form an idea that another expresses perhaps fully as well in quite another.

We cannot always slightly judge one



## In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

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**King Bros.' Art Store.**  
110 HOTEL STREET.

picture by another, each may be good in its own way. There are as many ways as there are artists.

And though but a few out of the many are favored and have a touch of the "Holy Fire," let us all be kindly to the less fortunate for it is sometimes in these "lesser lights" this touch of the gods is found. Blind disciples groping after true Art, which I would define as the beautiful expression of thought, sound, form or color.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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**UNDERWEAR** prettiness is run  
in our assortment  
of muslin underwear.  
Ordinarily, ready-to-wear  
garments for ladies are  
skimpy. None such in our  
stock—the underwear you  
buy here is as liberal in cut  
as you'd make at home, and  
much more elaborately fin-



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75  
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50  
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

**DRESS** We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1  
7 yards for \$1  
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

**THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY** is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## MARKS HIS GRAVE

General S. C. Armstrong's  
Headstone.Ceremony About Grave in Hamp-  
ton on the Arrival of the  
Hawaiian Stone.

HAMPTON, Va., April 20.—At sunset the little cemetery of the Hampton Normal Agricultural School opened its gates and a long procession of teachers, and the 600 scholars of the school, headed by its own band, entered and ranged themselves around the grave of General Armstrong. The massive lava stone, taken from the road leading over Telegraph Hill, in the rear of Diamond Head, Oahu, had been put in place. It had been sent by the kind friends of the General, and Chief Justice Judd, of Hawaii, and Mr. W. E. Rowell had taken especial interest in the matter. The Old Dominion Steamship Company had willingly brought it from New York with free transportation to Hampton Roads and the school grounds.

As General Armstrong had directed in a memorandum that no monument should be erected over his remains, the direction was followed, and the Hawaiian stone, weighing six tons, was placed in position, without any change of its surface, so that it was in the same rough hewn rock as when taken from the ground.

The services were simple and pathetic, as the sun went down. The company remained silent until the word "uncover" was given. Soon, a single sweet voice began to sing that pathetic hymn of the American negro, "Living Low, Sweet Chariot." Others joined, and at last the entire assembly united in it, with that perfect harmony of voice so common with the negro. After the hymn was sung, Dr. McVicar, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, the church formerly in charge of Phillips Brooks, repeated a prayer, all joined in the Lord's prayer, and the benediction followed.

This headstone stands near the largest and deepest and most convenient harbor of the United States, near the great lines of travel, where the climate invites many from all parts of the country—thousands of people will see it.

This stone is the only ocular evidence that such a place as Hawaii exists and contributed to the American army a soldier, born on its soil, and to philanthropy one, whom Phillips Brooks said was the successor of Abraham Lincoln in leading the negro race of America into the sunlight of Christian civilization.

At the foot of the General's grave stands a large boulder, taken from one of the hillsides at Williamstown, which he often climbed while a student there. The two together commemorate not only the world-wide influence and broad sympathies that entered into the formation of his noble and beneficent life, but show how far the influence of that life extended and how from wide apart lands sympathy, appreciation and affection flowed back to him, and will forever consecrate the spot where he was buried.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

## ON MR. MARX' LETTER.

Few Comments By Playgoer Who  
Objects.

MR. EDITOR:—The publication of a letter in Saturday's Star, said to have been written by Melville Marx, of the Frawley Company, has opened the eyes of the people of Honolulu to the narrowness of the man's character. But this letter of Mr. Marx's is rather misleading in two specific instances, i. e., the standing of the Frawley Company in the United States from a dramatic standpoint, and the philanthropy of Messrs. Gottlieb, Friedlander and Marx. Philanthropy does not figure largely in the analysis of a theatrical manager's composition.

But permit me to go back a few months. The partial arrangements for the appearance of the Frawley Company at the Opera House last year were made. I have been informed, by Mr. Hoogs; later, the full meed fell to Mr. Giffard of Irwin & Co., and Mr. Hoogs, instead of being manager, was relegated to a secondary position—possibly several degrees removed from secondary. Mr. Marx, in order that he might feel the pulse of the people, and be in touch with the play-going public of Honolulu, came here several weeks in advance of his company. His first move on the board was for a guarantee, not openly, mark you, but in a quiet way. His sum, as I remember hearing him mention it at the Hawaiian Hotel, was \$3,000. He placed his expenses at \$7,000 on the season, but was willing to assume the other \$4,000. The guarantee as a direct fund was not forthcoming; then a sale of season tickets was opened, resulting, the first day, in the unprecedented sum of \$2,000 being received at the box office. Tickets were not issued, but each purchaser signed a contract. The inference from this was, that if the sale had not been large the company might not have appeared. So much for the firm's philanthropy.

A few days prior to the time set for the Frawley Company to begin their engagement, Nat Goodwin and his excellent company of artists appeared, and the Honolulu public, waiting, as they had been, for their arrival, expressed a desire to witness his performance. But Mr. Marx, with his usual generous motives, said: "No," and it was not until an indignation meeting was arranged for and Mr. Marx saw a loss staring him in the face that he yielded and permitted Mr. Goodwin and his company to occupy the boards before the arrival of the Frawleys. Some people were uncharitable enough to say that Mr. Marx received a bonus of \$150 for his permission, and as it has never been contradicted, the general public is willing to believe the truth of the rumor. A little more for Mr. Marx's philanthropy.

The Opera House was new, and to most Honolulu people the Frawley Company was new; for that reason, the patronage received was large, so large, in fact, that on the Saturday night when "The Ensign" was produced, Mr. Frawley, in bowing his acknowledgments to the audience, said it was the best, from a financial standpoint, that the company had ever played to. Mr. Frawley and his managers came here for what money there would be in it; it was not to be expected that he would have any other motive. His visit in September next—should he come—will be for the same reason. I cannot see any obligation on the part of the Honolulu public to wait for Frawley if there is an opportunity to see any other first-class company, and if the managers of Eastern theaters hold out inducements to Frawley, why the Honolulu public should stand in the way of his making money by taking advantage of the offers.

The receipts for the season of the Frawley Company were, approximately, \$9,000 for 13 performances, and the prices charged were from 50 to 75 percent above those charged by the same company in San Francisco. This being the case, I question whether the company could do better anywhere else for the same number of performances than it did in Honolulu.

Mr. Marx charges harsh treatment because the amusement company negotiated with the Alcazar Company, after failing to make satisfactory arrangements with him for the Frawleys. I really fail to discern that he has made out his case. His letter was plainly intended for publication, and with the motive of bringing discredit upon the local amusement company—a point in which I earnestly hope he will not succeed.

Mr. Marx says the critics consider his company the best organization in America. That is a point I will not argue with him. In my opinion, "there are others," and as a theater-goer of almost 40 years' standing, permit me to say that theatrical combinations, like those managed by Augustin Daly, the Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Mansfield or August Pitou, organized to play the large cities of America, and who appear in London, thus facing the critics of the old world and the new, have greater claims for superiority than those who play in limited circuits. Do not understand me, Mr. Editor, as wishing to depreciate the capabilities of the Frawley Company. With my family, I attended every performance but one at which the company appeared in Honolulu, and was satisfied with my investment, but still I believe I am justified in saying, I believe "there are others" when Mr. Marx claims so much for his company.

The amusement company is organized to provide entertainment for Honolulu folk, and it is the intention of the Executive Committee to secure Mr. Goodwin or the Alcazar Company.

From comments by the great critic, Peter Robertson, as well as others of the California press, I feel confident that the public will be as well satisfied with the Alcazar Company as it would be with either Mr. Goodwin or Mr. Frawley.

## Chinese to Plantations.

The following disposition has been made of the Chinese who arrived on the Coptic May 31: Waianae Sugar Company, 198; Honokaa Sugar Company, 12; Pepee Sugar Company, 58; Waiakoa Mill, 5; Koloa Sugar Company, 35; Meier & Kruse, 29; Pioneer Mill Company, 30; Wong How, 5. Total, 372. One Chinaman died at the quarantine station last week.

## Japanese Woman Suicides.

The body of Hosaka Yukou, a Japanese woman, was found floating in the vicinity of the Fish Market wharf early yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held shortly afterwards, and a verdict of suicide arrived at. Her husband, Matsumoto, declared that his wife had been despondent for some time.

## TO A STREET SPRINKLER.

Sprinkle, sprinkle, great big cart,  
Up and down the sloppy mart,  
Sprinkle, be it cold or hot,  
Wet or dry, it matters not.

What though wheelmen wail and weep,  
Keep the mud two inches deep,  
Let 'er flicker in a flood;  
Streets were made for mixing mud.

Ere the golden sun has set,  
Make the streets so limpid wet,  
Those who, in the gloaming dim  
Try to ride, will have to swim.

Let 'er sizzle day by day;  
What are streets for, anyway?  
Your job is to keep 'em wet,  
And you get there, too, you bet!

Soak 'em to your heart's content,  
'Till some genius shall invent  
Some new wheel to sail the street,  
With fins and flippers and web feet.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## THE OPINION AND THE FACTS.

First let us have what the doctor said, then the facts upon which he based his opinion, and finally we may ask whether the facts justified that opinion.

The doctor's opinion was this: "The man is suffering from chronic inflammation of the brain."

The facts as set forth subsequently by the patient himself under oath, and also verified by careful investigation, are these:

In August, 1889, the first symptoms of disease appeared. He had a bad taste in the mouth, and a thick, slimy phlegm covered the tongue and teeth, so that he was often obliged to wipe it out with a handkerchief. He had no appetite, and after eating the simplest thing he felt great oppression, and pains at the sides and chest. Later on he was seized with dizziness and dreadful pain in the head, the back of head being swollen, and so hot that it seemed on fire. This pain in the head grew worse, until the patient fancied his head must burst; and, as it was, he nearly went out of his mind with the agony of it. He got little or no sleep

night or day, and as he could take practically no nourishment—that is, nothing at all equal to the needs of the body—he gradually fell away until there was scarcely anything left of him but skin and bone. After a time a hacking cough fixed upon him, and he constantly spat up much matter. At this point his malady had some of the indications of consumption.

For a considerable time Mr. Manning (the patient's name) was confined to his bed, and for nearly a year was unable to leave the house. As a rule he would rise from his bed about noon, and lie on the couch the most part of the day. To show his weakness we need merely say that he could only cross the room by taking hold of the furniture. The physician who attended him for one year said that Mr. Manning had chronic inflammation of the brain, and recommended the application of poultices and fomentations to the head.

"After having been under the doctor's treatment for a year," says Mr. Manning, "I was no better, and he said he could do nothing more for me. I then had another doctor, who said my case was hopeless, and nothing could be done for me. Our Rector's daughter got me several bottles of medicine for consumption from London, but it did no good, and I lingered on in the same state year after year. I was in such pain that I often wished it might be God's will to take me. Several times it was reported that I was actually dying."

"In November, 1892, Mrs. Franklin, wife of the corn merchant, gave me a bottle of medicine which she hoped might do me good. It was called Seigel's Syrup. I had no faith in it, but I began taking it. In a week I felt a little better. My head was easier, I had some relish for food, and what I ate agreed with me. So I kept on with it, and gained a little every day. From that time I never looked behind me, and soon gained two stone in weight. I am now quite strong, and am back to my work. I can eat any kind of food, and am free from all pain. But for this medicine, Seigel's Syrup, I believe I should today be in my grave; and so great is my desire that others may know of the remedy that saved my life, I give full permission to the proprietors to publish my case if they think best to do so."

The above statement is condensed from the more extended legal one in order to save space. The other, however, will soon be published in full in another form. This is signed by Mr. Henry Delph Manning, of 3 High street, Hilgay, near Downham, Norfolk, and has appended confirmatory statements from witnesses of high standing.

Now, we ask, was the doctor right in thinking the case to have been one of cerebral inflammation? No, clearly not, as that nearly always arises from a severe injury to the brain, and is usually fatal in a short time. The head trouble in this case was congestion of the brain, resulting from acute indigestion and dyspepsia. Mr. Manning's true and only disease. When Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured that the brain and other disordered organs recovered health and tone.



DEMETRIUS RALLI, GREECE'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Ralli, the statesman who overturned the Delian ministry because of the Greek retreat from Larissa, is fearless and able and has more power today than the King of Greece himself. Ralli is about 50 years old.

## SOME OF OUR HARDWARE LINES

ARE HARD LAID LINES, Made of best cotton, and we have all sizes from as large as a thread to 5-8 inch in diameter. The smaller sizes are used mostly for fish net making; the larger for hammocks, halter ropes, etc. We also have a full assortment of HEMP LINES, CHALK LINES, CLOTHES LINES, and we will make a BEE LINE for you as soon as you enter our store, and try and please you by showing and quoting you prices on goods in any one of our numerous lines of **HARDWARE**.

If you cannot come to our store, just drop us a line, or, easier still, ring us up on the telephone line. We sell **HARDWARE**. It's right in our line.

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**Vapo-Cresolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by Druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

## TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company  
—1897—

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... June 18 Friday ... Oct. 1  
Tuesday ... June 29 Tuesday ... Oct. 12  
Friday ... July 9 Friday ... Oct. 22  
Tuesday ... July 20 Tuesday ... Nov. 2  
Friday ... July 30 Friday ... Nov. 12  
Tuesday ... Aug. 10 Tuesday ... Nov. 23  
Friday ... Aug. 20 Friday ... Dec. 3  
Tuesday ... Aug. 31 Tuesday ... Dec. 14  
Friday ... Sep. 10 Thursday ... Dec. 23  
Tuesday ... Sep. 21

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... June 15 Tuesday ... Sep. 28  
Friday ... June 25 Friday ... Oct. 8  
Tuesday ... July 6 Tuesday ... Oct. 19  
Friday ... July 16 Friday ... Oct. 29  
Tuesday ... July 27 Tuesday ... Nov. 9  
Friday ... Aug. 6 Friday ... Nov. 19  
Tuesday ... Aug. 17 Tuesday ... Nov. 30  
Friday ... Aug. 27 Friday ... Dec. 10  
Tuesday ... Sep. 7 Tuesday ... Dec. 21  
Friday ... Sep. 17 Friday ... Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.



AGENTS FOR

The Joseph Dixon  
Crucible Co.

Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

Dixon's  
SILICA  
GRAPHITE

Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

Dixon's  
AMERICANEverlasting  
GRAPHITE

Axle Grease

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

Dixon's  
Perfect

Lubricator

Is already well-known in the market.

Belt  
Dressing.

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.



## TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 5TH, 1897.

## PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

No subject in connection with Dairy-ing is receiving more conspicuous attention, or is apparently more needful of same, than that of the harmful bacteria and disease creating germs existing in milk or capable of development in it. This is especially true of the tuberculin or consumptive germs, the appalling danger of importance of which is rapidly becoming more generally apparent, and has already been made the subject of legislation in many countries.

It is found that the centrifugal separator, and particularly the "Alpha" milk-dividing disc system now used in the DE LAVAL machines, gathers and holds in the bowl of the separator practically all the filth, fibrous and feculent matters contained in the milk, including the bacteria germs, and it is now certain that this feature in the "Alpha" discs is of the most far reaching importance.

The "HUMMING BIRD" or No. 6, the smallest of the De Laval Cream Separators, possesses all the advantages of the larger styles of the "Alpha" machines, and is designed for popular household and small dairy use, from the family buying its milk and wishing to turn part of it into cream or butter as wanted, to the private dairy or farmer having less than 6 to 8 cows. It is extremely easy of operation, being easily capable of use altogether by women and children. Its capacity is 175 pounds.

A larger size is the IMPROVED "BABY" No. 2, intended for dairies of from 5 to 10 or 20 cows; and often used in larger ones. Its capacity is 350 pounds.

Amongst the many advantages to be derived from the use of the De Laval Separator are: Betterment of quality, saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. of cream, saving of skim milk and saving of time, labor and plant.

We are disposing of these at a considerable reduction on former prices, so as to place every dairy farmer in a position to possess one.

We have also CYLINDER CHURNS in four sizes, from \$2.50 upwards.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Its  
Popularity  
Daily  
Increasing

Everyone who has been wise enough to take MALT NUTRINE has found that what we have claimed regarding its virtues as a builder and tonic to be true in every particular. The demand for MALT NUTRINE convinces us that the good results obtained by its use are so marked that there is no room to doubt its curative properties.

Everyone

Its range of effectual power is not confined to the sick.

It will be found beneficial if taken instead of Wine, Ale or Beer with your meals. There is nothing finer or better to take along on a journey or picnic as a refreshing drink than MALT NUTRINE.

Benefitted

You must not expect to find a spirituous beverage in MALT NUTRINE. It will not intoxicate you, owing to its low percentage of alcohol, which is less than 2 per cent.

All other preparations of malt have much larger percentages, which render them objectionable.

Readily

If you feel tired and worn out, cannot sleep, have lost your appetite, find it a task to do your daily labor, just try a few bottles of MALT NUTRINE and you will at once agree with the many others who have been benefited by its use, that it has no equal.

TAKE MALT NUTRINE AND NO

OTHER.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

## ANNEXATION.

Americans who oppose annexation on account of the large Asiatic population here, seem to forget that political union with the United States will be a most potent factor in settling the immigration and labor questions of Hawaii. Under annexation the settlement will be solidly and positively in favor of the American and assure the building up a population that can never be classed as numerically weak, from the white labor standpoint. It is useless for our American opponents to dwell upon what they consider the mistakes in Hawaii's past. A condition exists and the question of today is how to deal with it.

We have yet to see any signs of a disposition on the part of the American administration or of a majority of the American people to throw Hawaii aside, and revoke the claim held upon it for many years. Admitting for the sake of the argument that the commercial policy of the United States towards Hawaii has not accomplished the results hoped for in the citizenship of the country, the problem the Americans have to consider is what change of policy is required. What policy will assist in increasing American immigration to Hawaii?

The history of the last ten years has shown that as long as Hawaii's political future—whether the country is to remain independent or become a part of the American system—continues to be an ever recurring interrogation point, American citizens will be slow to invest their money and take up permanent residence here. Time and again have the men, who seek to bring new men and new capital to the country run up against this barrier. The planters in their efforts to obtain American laborers have found it. The indefinite position in which the country is now placed causes a large number of American farmers, of just the class needed, to stand aloof. They are not prepared to renounce their American citizenship and they dislike the idea of becoming residents in a country where they cannot have the same voice in public affairs which they have at home. As a rule, the average American is not a wanderer outside the limits of his own country. He has heard many conflicting stories regarding the conditions in Hawaii, his pocket book will not allow his coming to the country and making an investigation for himself, he is not acquainted with the laws and customs of Hawaii, so he takes what he considers the safe course and stays at home.

But let the question of territorial ownership be once settled, and that by annexation to the United States, the doubts that now fill the mind of the American farmer, the American laborer and American capitalist will be wiped out of existence. By coming to Hawaii they simply move to another section of their own country where they have full rights of citizenship, know just what to expect, and for future financial success or failure take their chances with others of their fellow countrymen.

In Hawaii today is the largest American colony outside the limits of the United States. Reciprocal commercial relations have strengthened the hold of the mother country, so that to cast Hawaii aside at this time would be quite as disastrous as commercially as dropping one of the States from the Union. To maintain the American political supremacy in the Pacific, political union must follow in the wake of the steadily increasing commerce. If Hawaii has made mis-

takes in the past, there is no surer method of guaranteeing future action than to take Hawaii into the Union, where it will be under the direct and absolute governing power of the United States.

## WORK OF THE HAWAIIAN BOARD.

There are not many, even here at the Islands, who appreciate the magnitude or the importance of the work that is being done by the Hawaiian Board.

It is done in a very quiet and unostentatious way. It is a work of great variety: education, publication, church building, church organization, evangelization, not only for Hawaiian, as was the original design of the association, but in recent years for Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese as well. It is a growing work, each year making new demands, and presenting new opportunities for religious philanthropy, charitable work.

It is a work that ought to have the fullest sympathy and heartiest co-operation of all who are interested in having here solidly laid the foundations of true and permanent national prosperity. It is a hopeful and promising work: the result already achieved are such as to encourage every one who wishes the true welfare of our isolated but heterogeneous community. It is a work that extends to every smallest hamlet and reaches out to other groups in the North Pacific. It is a work that demands increasing outlays of money, year by year, and so far it has had the generous support of this community, so liberal in the maintenance of various benevolent institutions and organizations. It is a work that needs, and ought to have, a large constituency from which to draw its supplies of financial aid; and those who have recently come into the community ought to be informed of the wide scope and far-reaching influence for good of the organization, and come forward with loving alacrity to help on a work that has been productive of so much good, and with larger resources would do a better and a larger work each year. It is a carefully managed work, and no one who contributes to its treasury need fear but that every dollar will be put where it will do the most good.

## LABOR IN JAPAN.

Gunter's Magazine for May has published an article upon the "Condition of Labor in Japan" which attracts particular attention because it is written by a Japanese, Fusaturo Takano, and for that reason may be considered free from the spark of prejudice that might be expected from a foreigner. The writer takes the conditions in the city of Tokyo as typical of the nation. In that city are gathered people from all parts of the nation, and the population is regarded as intensely cosmopolitan in its social and industrial make-up. There side by side are found the modern factories and the primitive work shops of old Japan.

The writer characterizes the laboring man as "a doomed being" socially whether a mechanic of an advanced trade or a waste paper picker. "The conspicuous characteristics of the class are ignorance, vulgarity and want of decency. In a word, their life condition, socially considered, is most hopeless and wholly devoid of genuine comfort." In the cotton industry employees are required to work eleven hours a day and to take up night work by weekly turn without additional compensation. Operatives are quartered in corporation lodging houses at an expense of three cents a day. "The best paid operatives rarely net over \$1.50 a month after paying for board, and seldom succeed in saving \$1 a month after paying incidental expenses." Women and children are said to be employed in large numbers at still lower

wages, although the full eleven hours of work is required of them.

The best paid men are those engaged in the building trades. But the conditions in this class are only slightly improved since the full year's earnings of a painter, 32 years of age, is given as \$80. The terms of apprenticeship are long, the pay is hardly enough for a young Japanese to live on, and his foreman usually takes so much of his time that it is almost impossible for him to acquire even a rudimentary education. Among the common laborers, matters are still worse, the combined earnings of a family being hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together.

If the sombre picture drawn by this Japanese writer be true in all its detail, it is not surprising that Japanese laborers look upon Hawaii as a sort of a gold mine. It is a comparatively easy matter in this country to save from \$50 to \$100 a year, and live pretty well besides. Another valuable lesson may also be drawn. It is not for the best interests of the Japanese, to say nothing of other nationalities, to have laborers brought to this country in such numbers that the conditions here will be lowered to the standard obtaining among common laborers in their cities and towns. Competition may be the life of trade, but the competition which Mr. Takano represents can result in nothing but disaster, socially and financially.

In spite of the large number of people out of work in the United States, Bradstreet reports "40,000 persons engaged on strike in several branches of industry." It is indeed unfortunate that the labor unions that are now paying out large sums of money on "out of work benefit" should further increase the hardships of the poor by forcing wrangles with employers. Laborers seem bound to exercise the great American right to rebel against capital, whether their friends have enough to eat or not. The laborers have one hopeful sign to urge them on in their thoughtless work: the decrease in immigration for the year at the port of New York is estimated at 93,000. According to the method of figuring used by the opponents of our Reciprocity Treaty, this means that there are 93,000 less mouths for the labor unions to feed.

Hawaii's mid-summer holiday season bids fair to open auspiciously with a new life put into the time honored customs of Kamehameha Day. This of all others is the distinctly Hawaiian holiday and its observance will always be the event of the year as long as the Hawaiian race exists. Changing conditions may give rise to memorial day mile stones, marking events in the progress of the nation, but no event however marked in history can ever cause to grow dim in the hearts of native born citizens the associations which cluster about this day which commemorates the founding of the nation.

An American Congressman has facetiously remarked that a tariff debate is "a thing of duty and a jaw forever." As this is an American opinion, Hawaiian comments may not be in order, but as we are particularly interested in present tariff discussion we may perhaps be pardoned for expressing the hope that the present discussion may not earn the title of a "jaw forever."

According to reports coming in from various sources the Government ought to adopt strong measures to impress upon the minds of some of our citizens that a Chinaman is a human being and must be treated as such. The submissive character of the Chinese furnishes no excuse for those disposed to impose upon them.

## WORK AMONG JAPANESE.

## Christianizing Influence of the Missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Uyida, of the Japanese Church, Hilo, spoke enthusiastically at the meeting of the Evangelical Association Thursday, of the work among the Japanese in the Islands. He said in part:

The Hawaiian Republic is not very large as compared with Australia or Japan. But her name is widely known throughout the civilized world. It is not because we have the great volcanoes of Haleakala and Kilauea, neither is it the valuable sugar industry. The Hawaiian flag is respected today everywhere, because of its Christianity which was planted here by the early missionaries from America.

In the year 1820, the first American missionaries came to these islands with sympathy and love, and they soon won the love of the Hawaiian natives; as it is the natural law that if one loves others, the others will return the love. These early fathers were simply the helpers and advisers of the natives. They worked hard, and died on these islands—a death no less heroic than those of Christian martyrs in the old days.

I wish the sons of these honorable fathers would do the same as their fathers did, namely, help the helpless and pity the dying nation, and build up the kingdom of Christ. But if they have a petty idea of race prejudice, they cannot be true successors nor true Hawaiian citizens. A small heathen island with a population of many different nationalities, is very apt to have race struggles and prejudice. But in highly Christianized islands like the Hawaiian, there should not be any such prejudice. For although the color of skin is different, yet we, the people are the same human beings who live nowhere else but on this one small planet beneath the marvelous sky, and with one Fatherhood of God.

Though the country is called the "Paradise of the Pacific," yet on these islands, we have many fallen angels. Among the narrow minded sons of Hawaii, the race prejudice is very strong; especially against the Japanese, so called by them as "Japs." The abbreviation "Japs." itself is not very pleasant for my ear. Suppose I should call them "Ames" or "Enges." Instead of calling them Americans or Englishmen, they would not feel very happy. So with us, indeed! "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" was not their Master's teachings? They give receptions and banquets to the Japanese because they were the Government officers and newspaper editors; and kicked the others, because they were the poor farmers and laborers? Injustice, indeed!

At first, the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii was the result of a desire for laborers on the part of the Hawaiian Government. For some time the Mikado refused to listen to any such propositions, but afterward, it was granted by the authorities. Since then the Hawaiian plantations have greatly benefited by these cheap, yet remarkably intelligent laborers. These men have worked most faithfully for the national industry of Hawaii over 12 years. And now, for the return favor, did these good Orientals ever get any gold medal from Hawaii? I doubt it, brethren! But I shall frankly say that the Japanese, on the other hand, got spiritual good from the heroic act of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The gold medal is worth nothing against the shining golden cross of Christ Jesus. We, the Japanese evangelists under the Hawaiian Board, have preached the good tidings to these laborers, from time to time, and have given them the word of God, and educated them both in direct and indirect ways. Hundreds of them have been washed from their sins, and baptized in the name of the Christian God.

Brethren, your work is well done. May God bless you. The Empire of Japan and the Hawaiian Republic must be forever united in the bonds of Christian love.

## WASHINGTON ISLAND.

## Captain Anderson, Manager of the Place, is in Town.

Captain Anderson, who came to Honolulu on the schooner Viking, will return to Washington Island on that vessel today to resume charge as manager of the copra industry at that place.

Captain Anderson went to Washington Island in 1890 on the schooner Waimalu from this port. He was employed to take charge by the owners, Greig & Bicknell.

Speaking of the place, Captain Anderson said: "Washington Island has all the way from 60 to 100 inhabitants. It is nine miles in circumference, is very flat and is covered with cocoanut trees and small shrubbery. Ferns are quite plentiful.

"The copra industry is about the only thing the island has to boast of. Some guano is collected at times. The copra is still taken to San Francisco by sailing vessels. We send away about on an average of 200 tons a year. Manahiki and Gilbert Island laborers are employed. William Greig has charge of the island until my return. I can say but one thing in praise of Washington Island and that is the fact that I am not bothered by collectors.

"This is the first time I have been away from the place since 1890."

## Dedication of Japanese Church.

The dedication of the building on Nuanu street, corner of Kukui, formerly called the Lyceum, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon was an occasion of much interest to the friends of evangelical work among the Japanese. The Revs. Uyeda and Oyabe, and Messrs. Okumura and Sasakura, of the Japanese, and Revs. Emerson, Hyde, Damon and Gulick took the several parts of the dedication program. Mr. T. Okumura, who is in charge of the congregation, explained to the audience the character and object of the exercise. This was followed by singing, prayer, reading of Scriptures, an address in Japanese and a statement of

the purchase of the property. The whole was closed by singing of the doxology and by a prayer of benediction by Dr. Hyde.

Rev. O. H. Gulick stated that the property, including the larger building, and the parsonage, had been purchased by the aid of subscribers, in the name of the Hawaiian Board for the use of their Japanese Mission; and that for this purpose and that of repairs and improvements he had received \$8,456.65, of which sum \$686.30 had been contributed by the Japanese. The entire sum has been expended as follows: For the purchase of the premises, \$8,000; for repairs and improvements, including lumber, carpenter work and painting, \$340.15; for insurance to March, 1897, \$16.50; for aid toward the library and reading room on the premises, \$100. All the friends and contributors are to be congratulated on the successful completion of this effort.

## AGAINST THE TREATY.

## Louisiana Planters' Association Favors Abrogation.

The Louisiana Planter's Association voted unanimously, at its regular meeting on May 13th, that it was the sense of the association that the Hawaiian treaty should be abrogated. This vote was taken after a lengthy discussion by members of the association. Two petitions were before the association for signing. One favoring the treaty, and one for its abrogation.

The chairman of the meeting stated that the Planters' Association had been opposed to the treaty during all the years of its existence. He considered it prejudicial to the interests of Louisiana. He said that the foundation of their arguments in Congress is that the Louisiana planters' industry is based upon free labor; that in the islands is indentured or contract labor. No matter what merits the industry in the islands has, this difference prevents co-operation on equal terms.

The chairman said, also, that it was understood that the Sugar Trust was in favor of abrogation because it wished to engage in the beet industry.

## "ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG."

## Greetings to Local Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Following is the happy greeting extended to the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by their compatriots of Massachusetts:

"Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass., April 19, 1897. To the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

"The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at Banquet table assembled, send fraternal greeting to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

"May the memories of the fathers be ever guarded and preserved with patriotic zeal by their loyal descendants in whatever part of the world their lot may be cast.

"One country—one flag—one destiny. "EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT, "President.

"CHAS. EPHRAIM STEARNS, "Secretary."

## AMERICAN FOURTH.

## Minister Requested to Call Meeting of Citizens.

Persuant to the call of Chairman Smith, members of the American Fourth of July Committee met in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel last evening. Following the usual custom, the committee instructed its chairman to request the American Minister to call a meeting of American citizens to consider what steps will be taken for the proper celebration of the anniversary of American independence. It was the sense of the meeting that Saturday evening, June 12th, be suggested to Minister Sewall as a suitable time for the general meeting. At this meeting the old committee will make its report, be discharged, and the usual committee of 21 be appointed.

## JAPANESE AFFAIR.

## No Answer Sent to Minister Shimamura's Letter.

Matters in connection with the Japanese immigration muddle remain in about the same condition as last week. Yesterday it was rumored that the Government had answered Minister Shimamura's last communication, and that negotiations in the future would be troublesome.

In the absence of Minister Cooper, who had left his office for the day, Minister King, in reply to a question by an Advertiser reporter, said: "I do not think an answer has been sent. The Government received a 38-page communication from Minister Shimamura a few days ago, and I am quite sure Minister Cooper has not had time to attend to it."

## PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

There are three habitual criminals in London to every two policeman.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed has abandoned the use of his bicycle while in Washington.

A substitute for silk so perfect as to deceive the most expert eyes is now made from wood pulp.

There are over 700 laundries in New York, the labor of which is carried on by Chinese men and women.

The gold export from Coolgardie, Australia, for the year ending April 30th amounted to 150,900 ounces.

It is computed that there are enough paupers in Great Britain to form, four abreast, a procession over 150 miles in length.

German scientists have recently furnished information in regard to the ages of trees. They assign to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to

the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 years to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, 145 to the elder and 130 to the elm.

The most extensive cemetery in Europe is that at Rome, in which over 6,000,000 human beings have been interred.

During the past year 83,000 persons in London had their wages increased, while 357,000 had their wages decreased.

General Cadorna, who commanded the Italian troops when they took possession of Rome in 1870, died recently at the age of 82 years.

It is true that dark brown has great advantages by day, but there is no doubt that olive green is the hardest to make out at night.

Henry M. Smythe, recently Minister to Haiti, says that San Domingo has offered a coaling station at Samana Bay free of charge to the United States.

Dr. Lombroso found that the skulls of Italian criminals had ten per cent. less than the usual capacity. Dr. Brodier found the reverse condition in France.

Berlin spent last year \$735,000 on street cleaning, lighting and sprinkling; for the police \$1,500,000, and for the maintenance of the poor over \$2,500,000.

The odor of the sweet pea is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient.

The Shipley Technical School has added an extension for textile work, at a cost of \$5,000. The British are being forced by Germany to appreciate the advantages of technical education.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the once famous "Pathfinder," is living at Long Beach, Cal., and still keeps up an active interest in the philanthropic work to which much of her life has been devoted.

The elaborate experiments by Germany to ascertain the best colors for warships have led to the conviction that olive green, which is favored by the United States Navy in time of war, is the best, because it renders ships least visible to an enemy.

There are many physicians now who claim that there is no such thing as appendicitis. This has caused the Richmond Times to ask: "If this be true, what shall we do about all those who have died with it?" Well, it is rather late to do anything in their cases; but we might compromise and offend no one by declaring that "death resulted from heart failure."

An interesting, if not significant, coincidence has been pointed out by Mr. A. Gosling, British Minister in Central America. The Volcano of Izalco, in the Republic of Salvador, has been in active eruption for over a century, but suddenly ceased to be so near the middle of last December. This was followed on December 17th by the very unusual occurrence of several earthquake shocks in England.

In experiments at some Russian sugar works, the use of electrolysis alone for purifying beet-root juice is reported to have proven impracticable. When used in conjunction with lime, however, electrolysis completes the action, and precipitates almost three times the nitrogenous matters that are removed in the ordinary separation. The combined process is supposed to have saved about \$7,000 in treating 70,000,000 pounds of beet-root.

The new naval experiment tank at the Washington yard, in which miniature war ships will be tested, will be 500 feet long and 50 feet across, and inside the water space will be 475 by 43 feet. Its depth will be 14 feet. Running across close to the water, will be a carriage upon which there will be attached a dynamometer to register the resistance due to towing a model through the basin. Models, varying in size from 10 to 20 feet, of every new ship to be built will be attached to this machinery and drawn through the water. The wave motion will be observed and the resistance it offers will be calculated.

## Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

## Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, giving refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

## From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## HAWAIIAN PLANTS

## The Route of the Polynesian Migration.

The Means By Which Seeds Reach Localities—Plants and Their Names.

Assuming that the Polynesians followed the path of the floating seed, we have to inquire whether it is possible to lay down the track. The ocean currents have been occupied ages in transporting seeds and fruits to the Pacific Islands from Indo-Malaya. More particularly the seeds and fruits of the shore-plants have been in this fashion carried to this region, since as a rule those of island plants have no buoyancy. In this manner some shore-plants have been able to establish themselves on almost every island in the tropical Pacific, whilst others again have but partially accomplished the process. It is in the incomplete operation that we find our clue; and from Nature's failures to stock the shores of these islands with Asiatic littoral plants we obtain our most valuable indications of the track pursued by the floating seed.

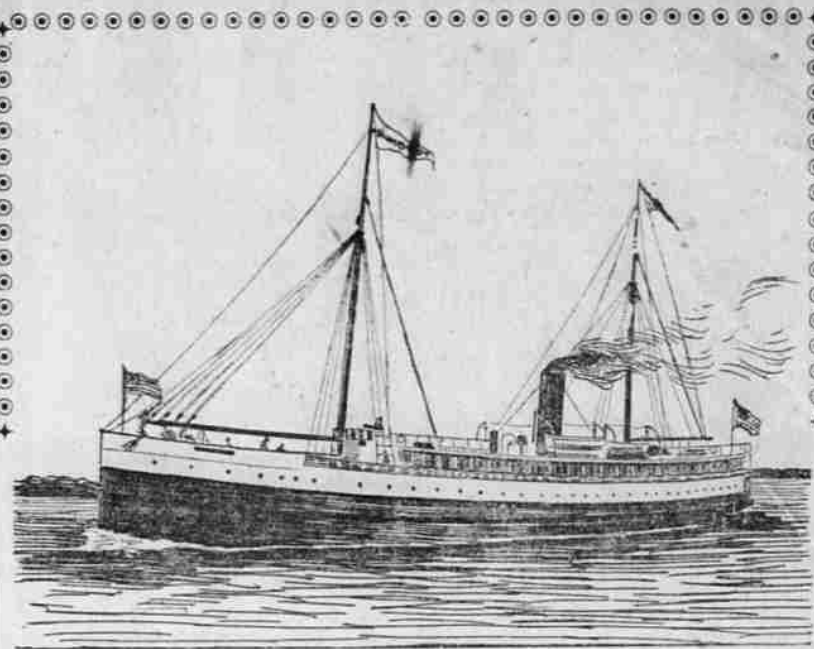
I thought this matter over some years ago whilst residing for a time in an unwholesome, swampy district on the Java coast, which was tenanted almost exclusively by the Nipa palm (Nipa fruticans). This so-called palm, as far as foliage is concerned, has the appearance of a stemless Coconut tree arising directly out of the mud; whilst it bears a single head of fruit somewhat like that of the Hala or Pandanus tree, but two or three times its size. It is of frequent occurrence in the warm regions of Asia and in the Malay Islands, lining estuaries and occupying low, muddy shores and extending, where the conditions admit it, for miles inland. The separate fruits are found in great numbers floating in the open sea and amongst the islands of the Indian archipelago. They came under my notice washed up on the shores of Keeling atoll in the Indian Ocean, floating amongst the Krakatau pumice in the Java Sea, and amongst the floating lines of seed drift in the Solomon Islands. Like the Coconut tree, the Nipa palm has many uses. Its leaf-branches in particular, were used for thatching, furnishing the "atap" of the Malayan peoples. It bears in further India the name which the Coconut palm possesses in Malaya and Polynesia, and since botanists generally place the home of the Coconut in tropical America, it would appear probable that when the Polynesians entered the Pacific and passed beyond the limits of the Nipa palm, they gave its archaic name of "Niu" to the strange-looking Coconut tree. When we find in any locality the Coconut tree we are never able to exclude the possibility of man's intervention. With the Nipa palm this difficulty does not arise. It is one of the few trees about which we can with certainty affirm that it witnessed the advent of primal man in the tropical regions of Asia and in the Indian archipelago.

Now the Nipa palm has endeavored to enter the Pacific by two routes from its Asiatic home. Reaching New Guinea, its progress along the line of the Melanesian archipelago has been arrested in the northwestern part of the Solomon Islands, where I found it in 1884. In the other route it has reached Vala, at the eastern end of the Caroline group, where Kittling, the Russian naturalist, observed it in the early part of this century. From these and other data, it may be assumed that the floating seeds have entered the Pacific through the agency of the Pacific counter current by way of the Caroline Islands.

The next indications of the track of the floating seeds are afforded by two other swamp trees with floating fruits, the Mangrove (Rhizophora mucronata) and Carapa moluccensis, which are common in the Indian archipelago, and have reached Fiji, Tonga and Samoa. We have therefore to prolong the track from the Caroline Islands through the Marshall, Gilbert, and Ellice groups, to West Polynesia. This portion of the track might have been accomplished during the season of northwesterly winds.

We find our next clue in those littoral plants that like Barringtonia speciosa have established themselves in almost every tropical island of the South Pacific, but have failed to reach the Hawaiian Islands. The plant just named is the Huta of East Polynesia, the Futu of West Polynesia, and the Vutu of Fiji, and it bears the same name in Malay, Sundanese, in the Philippine languages, and in several other languages of the archipelago. This tree which bears, therefore, the same name from Java to Tahiti, is one of the most characteristic and most conspicuous of the littoral trees of the tropical Pacific. Its square, buoyant fruits, which are often employed as floats for fishing nets, are of common occurrence in the open sea. I have noticed them in the Indian Ocean, half way between the Straits of Sunda and the Keeling Islands, and they have been at different times observed in the Pacific several hundred miles from land. From the distribution of this tree we are enabled to infer that the path of the drifting seed extended east from Fiji and Tonga to Tahiti and Paumotu Islands. Its absence from the Hawaiian group is significant, and goes to show that these islands have received their shore-plants by the circuitous route of Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti. If the track had been more direct, as by the Marshall Islands, the tree would have been gathered on these shores. It has, however, been unable to accomplish by means of its floating fruits the oceanic voyage across the South Pacific, and then back northwards to Hawaii.

Yet this is the track which the Milo



S.S. HUMBOLDT WHICH MAY PLY BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HILO.

(Thespesia populnea), the Naupaka (Scaevola Koenigii), the Pohuehue (Spomoea pes capra), the Kou (Cordia subcordata), and the Hala (Pandanus odoratissimus), doubtless followed in reaching the Hawaiian Islands. All these plants possess buoyant seeds or fruits that retain their powers of germination after floating many months in sea water. There is now a Milo tree growing in the Royal Gardens at Kew, which was raised from a seed I gathered in the Keeling Islands in 1888. After being kept for two years, it was allowed to float in sea water for 12 months, and it then germinated in my study in London in a few days.

My previous remark that in the incomplete operation we find a clue to the track of the floating seed will now be better understood. Trees like the Milo and the Hala, which occur everywhere in the tropical Pacific, would afford no indication. We have to take as our guides the Nipa, which has reached Vala, the Mangrove, which has arrived at Fiji and Tonga, and Barringtonia speciosa, which has crossed the South Pacific to Duclie Island, but has failed to reach Hawaii. Then we are able to lay down the circuitous route by which the Milo, the Naupaka, the Pohuehue, the Kou, and the Hala have reached the islands of the Hawaiian group.

Through ages the oceanic currents have been engaged in stocking the Pacific Isles with their shore-plants; and I assume that along the same track and at various periods the Polynesians traversed this ocean. From time to time different migrating bands have followed this track; but with the Polynesians, as with the seeds, neither the occasion nor the path were of their own choosing. Separated by long intervals, perhaps of centuries, there were times when in this region of the globe all nature was on the move. Then wind and wave conspired together to afford the opportunity for the periodic migration, the seasons of the northwesterly winds being probably much extended. The pulse of life then beat with a feverish throbbing, and a period of unrest, in which man and the whole animal world were affected, ushered in the crisis. Nature at length gave way under the strain or, in other words, relaxed the usual rigor of her laws. The result was a migration.

The fleets of canoes, laden with the Polynesians, were preceded by vast quantities of floating vegetable drift (trees, leaves, seeds, fruits, etc.), and here different animals, and occasionally even the crocodile were borne along. The sea was alive with shoals of fish, and large schools of whales spouted in every bay. Flocks of innumerable migratory birds, ducks, geese, rails, etc., passed in a rarely broken line overhead, whilst insects in dense, cloud-like masses, flew along the track. This heralded, each great band of Polynesians pursued the same involuntary journey, each in its turn bringing some new fruit or tuber from the western lands, by which tradition perpetuated its memory in a future age.

The more striking features of one of these migrations, I hope to bring out in a subsequent article in the form of an imaginary legend.

H. B. GUPPY, M. B., F. R. S. E.  
Punaluu, Hawaii, May 7, 1897.

## RETURN TO SOCIETY.

Effect of Hagey Treatment Upon Many Subjects.

MR. EDITOR:—There are many who have the impression that those who fall by the wayside are only to be pitied. To a certain extent, this is true. But there are many who only need the requisite duration to once more become upright members in their families and society in general. From this has been proved many times in the Hagey cure. I believe it can be said that some of those who have passed through the course have not answered as fully to expectations as was anticipated.

Be this as it may, no doubt many reasons can be urged; such as not truthfully fulfilling the requirements called for by the medical director, and so on, I would simply say as an onlooker, that the Hagey course has more than fulfilled its friends' and its enemies' expectations. I personally cannot, as you know, Mr. Editor, be said to be unacquainted with the evil of saloons and their contents. Yet I will say that having regard to the results of the Hagey cure, it can be said that those who have undertaken it with a view to really carrying out its rules, have made themselves sober and respectable members of society.

No doubt, it will be said by those who have an interest in doing so that some have fallen away. This is true, and I, as a drinking man, am sorry to say that it has so happened, but yet for the major part, I am proud to assert that the greater part of the men in the cure have had the honorableness to stick to their professions and have rejected all temptations towards dragging them back to their former habits.

Whether it should be said that the cure is to be counted as an effort of

the will or a purely medicinal arrangement to curb the tendencies recognized to exist, I do not say. But I believe that those who take the treatment find that while temporarily preventing their tastes, it ultimately, by the opportunities it offers, affords the patients the chance of rejecting by their own wills the liquor or the drug, which under other circumstances they would feel constrained to partake of.

Now this seems to me a step in advance. Whether a man (or boy) has the cocaine, morphine, alcohol or other habit, it must be an advantage to him to have an opportunity to get rid of it. And many, I am sorry to say, of our Honolulu folks have become acquainted with the use of various kinds of drugs, such as those above mentioned, in addition to the use of liquor.

At the Hagey Institute these can be got rid of privately, as well as openly by the regular course of treatment. The young man can have the chance to leave his association behind him, and try once more to behave as a free man.

To this end the social club has been organized, and it has fulfilled the expectations which accompanied its organization. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I would ask that you use all the influence in your possession in laying before the public that men need not fear breaking up their habits, but may know that they can become straight and upright members of society by taking that course of the Hagey cure which pertains to their peculiar weakness.

It may be looked on, Mr. Editor, that this is an advertisement to train people into the cure. You, Mr. Editor, have full liberty to use my name to show those who so think that it is not. In other words, it is simply my idea that those who have trouble in straightening themselves out, so as to take their legitimate places in society should know that this Hagey Institute affords them the opportunity of placing themselves on record before the world, and in that way outside of its peculiarly medical courses gives them the opportunity of showing the rest of the folk where they stand.

ONLOOKER.

## DECORATED CHINA.

Some Beautiful Pieces Exhibited at Pacific Hardware Store.

In the Pacific Hardware Company's store today there will be an exhibition of hand-decorated china by the pupils of Miss Holmes. The pieces comprise boudoir bits, plates, tea sets, vases, platters, pitchers, etc.

The work reflects great credit on Miss Holmes' ability as an instructor, and the aptness of the pupils to learn. Several pieces by Miss Rika Nolte command special attention. Her work in journey, each in its turn bringing some new fruit or tuber from the western lands, by which tradition perpetuated its memory in a future age.

The entire exhibit is one which should command the attention of every lover of fine china. Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Miss Nolte, Miss Carrie Gilman, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Miss Mudge, Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. G. F. McLeod, Mrs. Charles Atherton and Mrs. J. A. McCandless are among Miss Holmes' pupils, who have work displayed in this exhibition. It is difficult to anyone but a judge of such painting to determine which piece is the best.

## Circuit Court News.

Antone Pires has made an application for an order to the assignees of Henry F. Poor, a bankrupt, to pay a dividend to the creditors.

A decision has been handed down by Judge Carter in the case of Julia Colburn, et al. vs. A. N. Kepoikai, et al., ordering the sale of lands under dispute.

In the report in this column on June 5 of the Thone vs. Klemme case, it was stated "defendant executed a bond for payment." It was Carl Klemme who went into voluntary bankruptcy and not Emil Klemme, the defendant in the present case.

In the case of Frank E. Porter vs. the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, Limited, Judge Carter sent down a decision yesterday overruling the demurrer, filed by Magoon & Edings to the plaintiff's complaint. George A. Davis for plaintiff; Magoon & Edings for defendants.

## Rice-Girvin.

Miss Mary A. Girvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Girvin, was married to W. H. Rice, Jr., at the home of the bride's parents at high noon yesterday, the Rev. D. P. Birnie officiating. Miss Juliette King was maid-of-honor; Miss Ethel Smith, bridesmaid; Judge De La Vergne, best man, and Charles Rice, groomsmen. There were between 70 and 80 present, these constituting the

immediate friends and relatives. A reception was held after the ceremony. At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Rice left for their future home in Lihue, Kauai. A large number of friends and the bridal party, well provided with rice and old shoes, were on the wharf to say good-bye.

## Broke His Breast-Bone.

While working on the building, now in process of construction on Fort, near King street, James Nott, Sr., tinsmith, fell from between the rafters to the ground below and fractured his breastbone, an injury that will keep him confined to his house for some time. Immediately after the accident, he was transferred to his home and given the necessary medical aid.

## Military Election.

Considerable interest is manifested in the coming election of a major, to succeed Maj. G. F. McLeod. The candidates are Captain McCarthy, Captain Camara and Captain Pratt, of the President's staff. The indications point to the election of Captain McCarthy. In the event of this taking place, it is probable James Torbert will be asked to take command of Company B.

## Presented Yesterday.

H. I. J. M.'s Minister Resident Shimamura called on Minister Cooper yesterday and presented Mr. Saburo Kayo, the new secretary of the Japanese Legation. Mr. Kayo was formerly Consul in San Francisco, and was transferred to this post on account of his health. He and Mrs. Koya are guests at the Hawaiian.

## Lecture at Punahou.

Rev. Dr. Bingham lectured at Pauahi hall, Oahu College, yesterday morning, on "Life in the Gilbert Islands." In a most interesting manner he told of the customs of the inhabitants of that group, describing their houses, clothing, food, games, etc. The lecture was illustrated by articles of clothing, mats and other curios.

## Hawaiian Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club was held in the Pacific Club last night to attend to various matters in connection with the races of the 11th and 12th of this month.

Several new members were elected, and it was decided that those occupying the Jockey Club stand this year pay \$1 instead of 50 cents, as heretofore.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

See list of hardware and other lines offered by E. O. Hall & Son.

After the races Saturday, go to the tug-of-war. You will not regret it.

On account of Friday being a holiday there will be no paper issued from this office Friday morning.

Foster A. Davis filed his answer in the Circuit Court yesterday to the libel of Isabel E. Davis for divorce.

For the races: Sandwiches, etc., for luncheon. Send your orders early today. E. Poppleton, Home Bakery.

The Davy Photograph Company expect to occupy the Mori-Smith building, Fort and Hotel streets, on July 1.

Detective Kaapa and others raided a che fa den in Kapunokolo yesterday and arrested the banker, Apo Leong.

Baseball enthusiasts will be pleased to know that the ball game will not be omitted on Saturday because of the races.

The stores of Lewis & Co., H. May & Co., H. E. McIntyre & Bro., and Charles Hustace will be closed tomorrow, June 11th.

Judge De La Vergne went off on a vacation to Kauai yesterday. His place in the District Court will be taken by Judge Wilcox.

American Minister Sewall made an official call aboard the U. S. S. Marion yesterday morning. During the afternoon he returned a number of private calls.

Four large pictures of the Volcano, executed by D. Howard Hitchcock, have been presented by him to the Bishop Museum. One is the famous Mokuawewe crater.

Patrons of races at the park on June 11th will be interested in knowing that the management at Sans Souci will serve a first-class lunch at that popular resort for 50 cents.

One of the "boxes" formed by the arches of the balconies of Bishop Hall, will be occupied by President Dole and party next Saturday evening at the Kamehameha base ball concert.

As a result of a court-martial on the Philadelphia last week two sailors were discharged from the service and sent ashore. It is not known whether or not they had the \$50 required by law.

The Jockey Club stand at the race track will be much more convenient than heretofore. In regard to the mauka side, there will be no more standing in front of people anxious to see the races.

Admiral Beardslee is not in the habit of so far departing from the usual course of events, as to take charge in person of the Philadelphia battalion, when ashore for drill, as was stated in an afternoon paper of Tuesday.

J. W. Bergstrom left on the Kinau yesterday for Hilo to assist his brother in erecting the large new pipe organ.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

built by their firm for the Hilo Foreign Church. The instrument will be dedicated about the end of the month.

One of the street cars actually went so fast Tuesday night that a hot-box was the result. The passengers were slightly inconvenienced, but this feeling was overcome by the surprise that such a thing could have happened.

There will be a big practice game of cricket between two teams from the H. C. C. on the old baseball grounds, at Makiki, Saturday afternoon. The match will be for the purpose of trying the new Australian mat, lately procured.

Tenders for the construction of a two-story frame dwelling on Thurston avenue, for Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, will be received up to Wednesday, June 15, at the office of Howard & Train, architects, where plans and specifications can be seen.

The departure of Hugh Morrison, manager of Makawelo plantation, for Scotland at this time, being the middle of the grinding season, has given rise to the rumor that he would not return. This is denied by the agents of the company.

Kawika, a young native hoodlum, who was caught some time ago raising a racket on the streets and making himself generally obnoxious, was sentenced yesterday to 24 hours' imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Wilcox, in the Police Court.

Wednesday, June 23d, being the day set apart by H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General for the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, will be observed as a public holiday, and all Government offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

Wray Taylor, secretary of the Board of Immigration, left last evening on the steamer Clandine for Olowalu plantation, Maui, to investigate a number of complaints, made by Chinese contract laborers on that plantation to Mr. Goo Kim, Chinese Commercial Agent. Ng Chang, Chinese Interpreter, accompanied him. Mr. Taylor will also visit Pioneer Mill plantation, Lahaina.

In the Police Court yesterday morning a Chinaman was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment at hard labor for larceny. He had been caught on the premises of Cupid Kalaniana'ole with four baskets, two full of mangoes and other fruits, and two half full. When asked why he had gone to the place to take the fruit, he replied that he had only gone early to get ahead of the other people who visit premises and steal fruit.

Having occasion to call at Castle & Cooke's, a home supply department, on Bethel street, my attention was called to the Garland ranges and cooking stoves made by the Michigan Stove Co., Detroit, Mich. It is surprising what improvement this firm has made in this class of goods. Such smooth castings, the fire clay insuring perfect bake. The fire backs are heavy and in three sections. These sections are interchangeable, the advantage being a sectional fire back will last twice as long as a solid one. The double revolving grate is so constructed that with one-half a turn of the grate handle you free your fire and fire box of all ashes or refuse, leaving the fire fresh and clean. It will pay anyone to drop in, look over these goods and "Hear Mr. Benner talk Range."

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The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

**Tea** is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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## GILBERT ISLANDS

### Voyage of the Missionary Packet.

#### HARRY SWINTON TELLS STORY

#### Children and Teachers Returning Home.

#### Changes in Ministers—Difficulty in Supplies—Some of the Steamer's Cargo.

Harry Swinton has finished his story of the cruise of the missionary packet *Morning Star* among the islands of the Marshall group, and in this morning's *Advertiser* begins the cruise among the Gilbert Islands, which will, no doubt, prove of even greater interest than the former. The story is to be wholly relied upon as correct, for Mr. Swinton did not trust to his memory in relating the events which transpired, and the things he saw, but jotted them down on the spot. Here is the beginning of what Mr. Swinton has to say about the Gilbert Islands:

After lying in Kusaie 10 days from our Marshall Island trip, in order to get the ship ready for the Gilbert Group, we weighed anchor the 2d of December for Butaritari—our first port—with 60 natives and 11 foreigners as passengers.

Most of the native passengers were school girls and boys who went to visit their relations. The balance were lay teachers, some to be landed where teachers were required. Two couples were bound for Barmun Island, to be left there as teacher or pastor—in fact, both.

The foreigners composed the principals of the Gilbert Kusaie Mission Station and assistants: Mr. Channon, wife and family, eight all told; Miss Wilson, who is head of the Girls' School; Miss Foss, who helps Mr. Channon; Mr. Walkup, who goes to visit and pay his Gilbert Island pastures and teachers. Counting the ship's company (14), we had on board 85 souls, all told. One can well imagine that there was not much room to spare when it is considered that the natives had a lot of trash which they took along to give away to their friends.

In the first place, they had the quarter deck almost completely covered with hammocks and canoes, while both sides of the alley-ways in the 'tween decks were covered with bananas hung up along the rails. The 'tween decks aft were reserved on one side for sleeping quarters for those who could not find a sleeping place anywhere else. On the starboard side, the captain had built a room for the steward, as there was no space for him in the cabin.

Forward of that one would see boxes of plants and other trash, too numerous to mention, lying around. There was forward in the 'tween decks two steerage compartments, one for married couples, the other for school boys. The space for the latter was inadequate, hence the reserved place in the 'tween decks, aft, was calculated for those who could not find accommodation there.

In these steerage compartments were piled trunks and baggage; that is to say, all that could be put there. The rest was put in the main hatch. In that place was bundled all the freight each one brought with him. There were quite a number of boxes of stone from Kusaie which were taken to be given friends to make "imous," as there is no hard stone in the Gilberts for that purpose.

On the hatch, forward, were piled more boxes of plants. There was just a little space forward of the steward's room to take in and put out freight. Forward of the cabin was the girls' room, with the door leading into the cabin.

This, then, was our condition when we set sail for the Gilbert Islands. The first few days out, most of our passengers were kept busy paying their respects to old Neptune. That, of course, was to be expected. They made up for lost time, however, when they found their sea legs. Mrs. Channon was the only one who could not get over her sea sickness, the least motion of the ship at sea was enough to upset her.

After a tedious passage of 16 days, with adverse winds all the way, we finally anchored in Butaritari. It was our intention to make Makin first, but owing to bad weather, we gave up the idea. We had already sighted the place to windward of us. We then put off for Butaritari as above stated.

There we found the people all well, with the exception of Mrs. Mitchell, and certain to her ill health, Mr. Mitchell and family came up to Honolulu with us.

It was Saturday, the 28th of December, when we let go anchor in Butaritari. The next day being Sunday, we all went ashore to church; that is to say, all the school girls and boys, Miss Wilson and myself. On the way to the shore, a squall overtook us, and by the time we got to the stone wharf everybody was soaking wet. They all looked more like drowned rats than anything else. Myself and two or three others had the good fortune to have oilskins on; nevertheless, we were wet also.

Arriving ashore, most of them concluded to return to the ship, which they did, after eating up the lunch they had taken ashore for their dinner. Some eight or more of us weathered it out, attended divine service, led by the

pastor, Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Walkup and myself were called on to speak a few words to the people, which we did willingly. After service, Mr. Walkup went on board with the crowd, who had congregated in a cobra house at the head of the stone wharf.

I went over to Mr. Mitchell's house to see Mrs. Mitchell, who was ill. Stopped there to dine and remained until the boat came ashore in the afternoon for those who were on shore. Got aboard at 4 o'clock.

We did not have much of a congregation, there being some 50 odd. The pastor informed me that the people were a hard lot of citizens, more especially since the Catholics settled there.

One reason there were not more, was, I suppose, because of the weather. It was raining most of the forenoon, which prevented those on the outskirts of the town from coming in.

I was told that the Catholics were making quite an inroad into the affections of the people, and if we were to hold our own here we must have men in the group who happened to be possessed of more than ordinary ability. It is to be regretted that Mr. Mitchell had to leave, for he was the "right man in the right place"—energetic, blessed with good common sense, brave and courageous, a match in controversy with the priest there (priests are scattered all over the group) on any subject in the Bible. He had them so well in hand that they feared him, deeming him a thorn in the way. They were much elated at the turn of affairs, making it necessary for Mr. Mitchell to leave. They now have the field to themselves.

We left Messrs. Anderson and Skumfeldt in Mr. Mitchell's place until some one should be sent from Honolulu to relieve them. I do not believe they can fill the place as well as Mr. Mitchell did. As I have already stated, we must have there men of more than ordinary ability. It is not everybody who can go there and make a success of it. We want men of the stamp of Mr. Mitchell.

We stayed there until the morning of the 23d. After taking on board all the missionary stores we left there on our way down from Honolulu, we weighed anchor at 6:30 a. m. for Makin, an island just six miles across to the eastward of this one. The way we had to go to get to it made the distance fully 20 miles. We went out of the lagoon on the west side, then around the north point, and then we steered almost due east as soon as possible. As the arrangements are now, we land all freight in Butaritari on the Star's way down from Honolulu. She will then proceed to the westward. In five months' time, she will return to Butaritari, taking the same freight on board again. In a week or two after arrival the missionaries get their provisions.

It must be remembered that the Gilbert Islands are not overstocked with the food which the missionaries are used to. They depend altogether on what they order to be sent to them. From the time they order these provisions until they get them is just one year.

It seems to me a better way could be devised so that they can get their supplies earlier. Why cannot the Star land their freight on her way down from Honolulu right on the island where they are living. It would not detain her more than a week or so. It would be only a matter of calling at Tapetnea and Maiana and then on to Butaritari. I doubt if it would detain the Star as long as I have stated. Even if it should take a little longer, where would be the odds?

But before proceeding I would like to say a few words in regard to the way our Hawaiian missionaries' freight is handled—not in any way to find fault with the present arrangements—but to make a suggestion by which every one concerned would be satisfied—more especially the Hawaiian missionaries themselves. This is a way be devised by which they can get their goods sooner.

HARRY SWINTON.  
[To be Continued.]

#### WHERE IS LONDON?

How a Pedagogue from Sydney Was "Called Down."

A good joke is told on a pedagogue who recently arrived on these shores with the avowed intention of showing the teachers here their absolute ignorance of the art of instructing the youthful mind.

Shortly after his arrival he visited one of the schools of the city, and, entering one of the rooms during the progress of a lesson in geography, asked the principal, who accompanied him, for the pleasure, first, and the privilege, second, of asking a few simple questions as a test. He was granted the wish, and was soon busy thinking up what question would be a good starter. The latitude and longitude of Sydney, N. S. W., occurred to him, and he immediately put the question. There was an uninterrupted silence on the part of the pupils, and a smile of pleasure and contentment on the face of the pedagogue.

"What, don't know the latitude and longitude of Sydney, New South Wales? One of the great cities of the world? Surprised! Surprised! Something sadly lacking! Why? Why? remarked the pedagogue.

The principal answered that the children had not been required to learn the latitude and longitude of various places, and added the fact that he did not consider such a knowledge of any great importance. "But, sir, I should feel very much indebted to you if you would refresh my memory on the latitude and longitude of London, the large and very important city you name as your birthplace. This time the uninterrupted silence was on the part of the pedagogue, and the smile of pleasure and contentment on the faces of the pupils.

Seeking to relieve the pressure of what seemed to be a desperate search after molecules of the gray matter in the brain of a certain one present, or a total ignorance of the question put, the principal asked the pedagogue for the latitude and longitude of New York. There was the same silence, this time interrupted by the very intel-

ligent exclamations, "Hem!" "Well!" etc.

It is understood that the pedagogue has written letters to the various printers of geographies, attempting to make clear to them the advisability of leaving latitude and longitude out of the make-up of the various maps. This, of course, will produce a profound jumble, but then, better so.

#### An Orchard Post.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 15.—Prof. C. W. Woodworth of the department of entomology of the university, left this evening for Willis, Colusa County, to investigate a new pest that has appeared in apple and pear orchards in that part of the State. Over 1,000 trees have already succumbed to the ravages of the unknown destroyer.

#### Judge Morrow Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: William Morrow of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Brigadier-General Z. R. Bliss, to be Major-General.

#### To Ascend Mount St. Elias.

ROME, May 17.—Prince Luigi di Savoia, Duke of Abruzzi and nephew of King Humbert, started for Liverpool today, with his suite, on his way to New York and San Francisco and Alaska, where the Prince will make an attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND**  
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

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## MAY CONSOLIDATE

Members of Second Congregation in Meeting.

DEAN USBORNE'S PROPOSITION

Full Text of His Plan for Amalgamation.

Vote Taken and Resolution Tacked on—Mr. Mackintosh to Retain Royal School.

At a meeting of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, held in the Sunday School room of the church last night, at the request of the church warden, W. L. Stanley, barrister, there were present some 125 members. The object of the meeting, as stated by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, chairman of the meeting, was to consider the proposition of uniting the two congregations of St. Andrew's.

In presenting the object to the meeting, Mr. Mackintosh dwelt upon the matter as one of a serious nature, and one which required the deep contemplation and prayerful thought of every member of the congregation. He then asked the secretary, Mr. A. St. Mackintosh, to read the following document, presented to the Second Congregation for its consideration:

## COPY OF AGREEMENT.

To the Glory of God, Amen.

In a memorandum of agreement (in triplicate) entered into this day between Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, Bishop of the Anglican Church, Honolulu, by his commissary, the Rev. Canon Osborne, of the first part.

The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, clerk in holy orders, pastor of the Second English Speaking Congregation, Honolulu, of the second part.

The body known as the Second English Speaking Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, by their church warden and representative, W. L. Stanley, barrister, Honolulu, of the third part; and

The body known as the Cathedral Congregation of St. Andrew's, by its church warden and representative, Henry Smith, Government clerk, Honolulu, of the fourth part.

Whereas, The English speaking members of St. Andrew's Cathedral are divided into two congregations, known as the aforesaid Cathedral and Second English Speaking Congregation; and

Whereas, It is considered expedient by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as well as by a great number of the members of the said two congregations, that the said two congregations be united into one congregation; and

Whereas, The said Second English Speaking Congregation enjoy an independent existence by virtue of a license from the Lord Bishop, granting such existence; and

Whereas, The said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is minister to the said Second English Speaking Congregation by virtue of a license of the said Lord Bishop granting him such powers; and

Whereas, Much difference of opinion has existed and does exist, between the said parties of the first, second, third and fourth parts, as to the rights, powers, prerogatives and authorities of the various officers of the church; and

Whereas, The said parties of the second and third parts are willing to resign the rights and privileges they now enjoy under the said two licenses, until assured of the rights of the clergy and of the people being secured to them in union; and

Whereas, It is considered expedient that the said Lord Bishop should, on his return to Honolulu, endorse and confirm the action of his commissary, the said Canon Osborne, in this matter by joining in the execution of this agreement.

Now, this indenture witnessed: That in consideration of the rights and privileges hereinafter granted to the said parties of the second, third and fourth parts by the second party of the first part, the said parties of the third and fourth parts do hereby unite in one congregation, and agree henceforth to worship as such; and in consideration of the responsibilities assumed by the said parties of the third and fourth parts, the said party of the first part do hereby give and grant unto the said parties of the second, third and fourth parts, the said rights and privileges hereinafter mentioned, all on the following terms and conditions:

1. The authority and powers of the Bishop as laid down in English ecclesiastical law be observed and recognized by all.

2. The authority and powers of the Dean, as laid down in English ecclesiastical law, be observed and recognized by all.

3. The rights and privileges of the clergy, whether as parish, priests or canons of the Cathedral, as laid down in English ecclesiastical law, be observed and recognized by all.

4. The rights and powers of the people, through their church wardens, be secured to them, and it is here agreed and understood that such rights and powers do include the right and duty of receiving all church moneys, whether offertories, collections or special funds, raised by the people at large, either through the English Speaking Congregation, the Chinese or the Hawaiian Congregations, always excepting moneys raised by guilds or societies of the church, which guilds or societies shall disburse their own funds as voted by the majority. It is also the duty of the said church wardens to keep the books and accounts of the

church, which books may always be inspected and audited on the vote of any general meeting.

5. The people, through their church warden, to defray all expenses, repairs, cost of maintenance of both the Cathedral and St. Peter's Chapel, including stipends, salaries, interest, rents, insurance and all other running expenses of the said churches within the Cathedral precincts.

6. The congregation, in general meeting, fix the stipends of the various clergy.

7. In event of a vacancy in the clergy of the Cathedral, the communicants of the Cathedral, in general meeting, may appoint a committee of five of their number to consult with the Bishop as to the appointment of a successor, and the said Bishop shall receive such committee and shall consider the wishes of the people, as voiced by such committee. Yet upon the Bishop only rests the final choice and appointment.

8. The said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh shall be presented at once, on the execution of this agreement, to a canonry in the Cathedral, upon his subscribing to the declarations and taking the customary oath of canonical obedience. The said canonry shall be a life appointment, and it shall be of equal standing and honor with the other canonries of the Cathedral.

9. The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh shall, as canon, receive at the hands of the Bishop as dean, equal consideration with the other canons, and he shall share equally with them in the services of the Cathedral—both in the morning and evening, and in preaching as well as reading.

10. The said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has hereby the Bishop's consent to retain his position at the Royal School.

11. The said Second English Speaking Congregation surrender to the Bishop, as below, the said license under which it now exists.

12. The said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh surrender to the Bishop, as follows: The said license which he holds as minister to such Second English Speaking Congregation.

13. Upon the execution of this agreement, by the said parties of the first, second, third and fourth parts, the said two licenses, together with the resignation of the said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh of the aforesaid canonry, the Bishop's appointment thereto and his mandate of induction be placed in the hands of the said Rev. Canon Osborne, and the said W. L. Stanley, church warden of the said Second English Speaking Congregation in trust, to be retained and held by them in trust for the said parties of the first, second and third part until the Bishop's return. Upon the said Bishop's confirming the action of his said commissary in these presents, and executing this agreement, the said two licenses shall be handed to him and the documents relating to the said canonry shall be handed to the said Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. Should the Bishop refuse to execute this agreement, the said two licenses shall be returned respectively to the said parties of the second and third parts and the documents relating to the canonry shall be handed to the Bishop.

14. The Bishop shall not be called upon to pay out any money for any purpose or outlay within the Cathedral precincts, but the people will, through their church wardens, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, all necessary charges and expenses within the said Cathedral precincts for the proper maintenance of the buildings of the Cathedral and St. Peter's Chapel and the grounds and school room attached, and also of the English, Chinese and Hawaiian services in both the Cathedral and St. Peter's Chapel in a proper, orderly and reverent manner.

15. The said parties of the first, second, third and fourth parts do hereby covenant one with the other, that he or they will truly and faithfully observe, keep and perform all the above covenants as laid down in the spirit and wording of this agreement, and either or any of the said parties failing to fulfill any part of this agreement shall be deemed guilty of breach of faith and shall make reparation therefor. Should any difference of opinion arise through ambiguity or misconstruction of any part of this agreement, the said Canon Osborne and the people's church warden shall, together agree upon a third party. These three shall be a committee to interpret the ambiguous clause or clauses in question, and the decision of any two of this committee shall be final and shall be accepted by all.

16. A document be drawn up and each member of both congregations be invited to sign it, to show the general desire for union, and to endorse and confirm the action of the church wardens in their execution of this agreement, and as a means of preventing any future rupture. The said document shall be as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Anglican Church in Honolulu, have seen the memorandum of agreement entered into between the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and the church wardens of both congregations, marked (A). We regard it as a fair and just arrangement for the union of the said two congregations, and we hereby endorse and express our approval of the action of our church wardens in executing the same, and we agree to abide by his action."

17. The first union service, consummating this agreement, be held on Sunday morning, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1897, and from henceforth there shall be but one English speaking congregation in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu.

In witness whereof, we do hereby affix our hand and seal on this day of ..... in the year of our Lord 1897.

(Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.....)

Notes—Whereas, the friends of Mr. Mackintosh consider that his long service in the church in Honolulu entitles him to higher recognition than a canonry still in the Cathedral. I beg to say that if it will conduce to an immediate union, I will resign in his favor the office of vice dean, which I now hold, and I will use my best endeavors with the Lord Bishop to have him appointed in my stead. JOHN USBORNE.

In response to the call of the chairman for remarks on the contents of the

document, Mr. T. R. Walker arose and proceeded to outline the steps which culminated in the formation and transmission of this document to the members of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

In 1885 permission was sought for and obtained by members of St. Andrew's from the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, Bishop of the Anglican Church, to the effect that they be granted certain rights. Later on the formation of the Second Congregation was consummated. No change had been made, although such had been suggested several times.

Upon the arrival in Honolulu of the Rev. John Osborne, vice dean of St. Andrew's, an effort had been made to unite the two congregations. In Mr. Walker's mind such a scheme was very much to be desired, if suitable arrangements could be made. Certainly it would be conducive to the good all.

Mr. H. von Holt then reviewed the document, section by section, making comments here and there, and dwelling, like Mr. Walker, on the advisability, under proper circumstances, of uniting the two congregations. He made the remark that the document, of which the Rev. John Osborne is undoubtedly the author, was worthy of earnest consideration in that it based the scheme upon a good working basis by conceding such rights and privileges as all the members of the Second Congregation must needs have as an earnest and unselfish desire for union, a true search after the greatest good to the greatest number. Mr. von Holt was highly applauded, showing how absolutely the members of the Second Congregation agreed with him.

Mr. W. L. Stanley, church warden of the Second Congregation, was the next speaker. He, like the previous two, was in sympathy with the movement of union—union on honorable terms. He had sounded the pulse of the Second Congregation and found the majority of the members of the same opinion. The document was eminently worthy of consideration, and in speaking of the author, Mr. Stanley said that he believed the Rev. John Osborne, vice dean, to have been actuated by a sincere desire to unite the two congregations for the glory of God, and because he believed it his bounden duty.

The speaker then presented the following resolution, which he thought should be passed, the contents making it clear that unless accepted by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, the document presented shall not be accepted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the suggestion put forward for the union of the congregations should be accepted, subject to the condition that the Bishop resigns the position of dean and fill the vacancy so created by appointing one of the clergy of the Anglican Church, now in Honolulu, as provided for by section 7, of the copy of agreement, and that during the incumbency of the present Bishop the offices of Bishop and dean be henceforth separated."

This resolution was hailed with applause, and seconded with appropriate remarks, by Mr. von Holt, who, in his turn, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Second Congregation in meeting duly assembled, have voted to accept the terms of union as presented to the minister and church warden, upon condition that the Bishop resigns his position as dean and appoints to the vacancy one of the clergy now in Honolulu; and

Whereas, By the absence from the Diocese of Bishop Willis, a condition of facts exists in accordance with said vote. Be it

"Resolved, That in order to show our good faith and willingness for union that until the Bishop's return our morning services be merged into that of the Cathedral service, but at the same hour of our services, or as near as possible, and that the evening service be merged into the Cathedral service at the usual hour of said Cathedral services, and that the minister, people's church warden, and (in the respective absence of the minister's church warden) the senior side-man, be a committee to arrange the details with the vice dean as to Sunday schools and offertories or any other matters appertaining to the carrying out of said united service; and be it further

"Resolved, That at any time before the Bishop's return, upon the request of a majority of the Second Congregation, or at the option of the minister and church wardens of the Second Congregation, the services formerly held by them be resumed, and that the committee, as aforesaid, procure satisfactory guarantees from the vice dean that said services and the laws upon which they were formerly held be assured to the Second Congregation, should they or their minister and church wardens so desire, and that as soon as preliminaries are arranged, the first union service be held."

The resolution was passed, and after a little more discussion, the meeting adjourned.

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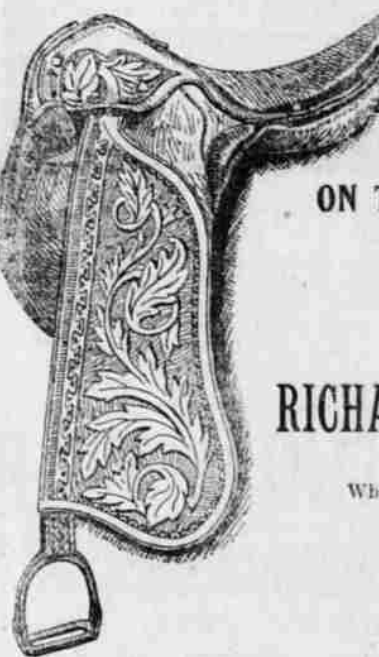
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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 20 pounds in 10 days and 100 pounds in 30 days. No-to-bac is the only cure for the weakness, nervousness, and indigestion that follow the use of tobacco. It is a pure, natural, and powerful remedy. Send for our booklet, "No-to-bac," and you will see for yourself. Address THE STELLINGHMA CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DR &amp; CO.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE &amp; LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Ltd., Agents

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, \$12,954,512.

1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 \$ 9,000,000

2. Subscribed " " 2,700,000 8,100,000

3. Paid up Capital— " 2,400,000 7,200,000

4. Fire Fund— " 9,000,182 2 8

5. Life and Annuity Funds— " 412,064,182 14 3

Revenue Fire Branch— " 1,377,028 12 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches— " 1,404,007 9 11

£2,001,239 7 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE &amp; COOKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, etc., and also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H.



